The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

—The printers of Indianapolis are on a strike.

—The New York Mining Stock Board was dissolved on Saturday.

—The Frontier and Carrasca fund amounts to over ten thousand dollars.

—Attorney General Williams had a reception in New York on Saturday evening.

—Senator Carpenter will to-day or to-morrow introduce in Congress a bill for a new election in Louisiana.

—Two men, named John H. Carter and George Brandt, escaped from the St. Louis county jail on Saturday.

—A Joint Convention of the Kansas Legislature balloted again on Saturday for United States, but without result.

—A dispatch from Topeka, Kansas, says the struggle for the Senatorship is becoming very warm and great excitement exists.

—The Utah Legislature has adopted a memorial to be presented to Congress praying for a committee to investigate Utah affairs.

—The total number of hogs packed in Chicago during the present season is 1,377,577, against 1,065,068 in the same period last season.

—The Nashua (N. H.) City Savings Bank today begins paying ten per cent. to depositors. The officers expect to pay their liabilities in full.

—Since the sale of the Pacific Stock Yards in St. Louis, a few days ago, to the National Stock Yard Company of East St. Louis, the project of building a great Union Yard in St. Louis has been revived.

—Several vessels are ashore between Eastport, Me., and Jamesport. The crews of the vessels ashore at Grand Menan Island were badly frozen. In one instance a woman and child had to remain on the beach all night.

—The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has appointed Thos. Sherlock, B. W. Brown and E. M. Breakfield, a committee to visit Washington, to protest against the delay in the construction of the new Government buildings there.

—Rosa Sands, daughter of Rear Admiral Sands, United States navy, now in charge of the naval observatory at Washington, has received the white veil in the Vatory Order of the Station at Mount De Sales Convent, in Maryland.

—The Philadelphia physicians who propose making an autopsy of the Siamese Twins reached Greensboro, N. C., on Friday. They state that they will conduct the autopsy in secret, and not make the result known until they return to Philadelphia.

—Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, states that the report telegraphed hence by a special correspondent to the effect that he (Kellogg) had made a requisition on the authorities of the District of Columbia for ex-Governor Warmoth is entirely untrue.

—A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says the question as to who shall be Senators was settled by the Republican caucus. B. K. Bruce, colored, sheriff of Bolivar county, was nominated for the long term, and H. R. Rose, by acclamation, to fill Ames' unexpired term.

—In the Ohio Legislature last Saturday bills were introduced to allow notes and bills payable at sight three days' grace; for the appointment of a State Inspector of Mines, and for the survey and sale of canal and swamp lands for the benefit of the agricultural college.

—At Peoria, Ill., on Saturday afternoon, a boiler in John Shields' boiler works, which Shields was testing, exploded with terrific force, blowing him a distance of one hundred and fifty feet against a pile of lumber, crushing his body into an unrecognizable mass. No one else was seriously injured.

—Capt. Jas. B. Eads, Chief Engineer of the St. Louis Bridge Company, has received a dispatch from the Secretary of the Navy, Robeson, inviting him to accompany Captains Selfridge and Call, and several army and civil engineers, to the Isthmus of Darien, to determine which is the most feasible of the routes already surveyed for a canal across the Isthmus.

—The following named gentlemen have been designated by the President as Commissioners for testing reserved gold and silver coins of the United States for 1873, and will assemble in the mint at Philadelphia on the 11th of February: A. E. Borie, of Philadelphia; J. P. Jones, United States Senate; Prof. Rogers, Philadelphia; Prof. Francis J. Child, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Prof. J. E. Hilgard, Washington; Prof. John Le Conte, Philadelphia; Prof. E. B. Elliott, Washington; Dr. B. F. Taylor, Louisiana; Andrew Mason, New York; Charles M Walker, Indiana, and J. M. Merrick, Boston.

—Great apprehensions are expressed by the owners of large herds whose cattle range between the North and South Platte rivers and the settlers who live north of the Union Pacific Railroad and on the Republican river of a general raid from Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's bands of Sioux, and from the Cheyennes, Dacotahs, Arrapahoes and others combined. The supply of beef furnished these Indians being nearly or quite exhausted, and there being no money with which to purchase more, they must depredate on the settlements or starve. These bands number over 30,000, and would laugh at the handful of cavalry at Fort Fetterman and Fort Laramie. A large cattle owner and contractor corroborates the report as to the Indian supplies being soon exhausted.

CRIME.

—Fritz Herdenbiut, convicted of the murder of Kuhl, a German banker of Philadelphia, has confessed.

—A traveling agent named Adolph Larexon, residing in Milwaukee, committed suicide in that city on Saturday by cutting his throat.

—At Laconia, N. H., on Saturday, David E Blodgett killed his wife on her refusal to return with him to their home in Baltimore, Vt. The woman was nursing their infant child at the time. Blodgett was arrested.

—A dispatch from the St. Louis Chief of Police to James L. Ruffner, of Cincinnati, reports that Simon Marion Shot, the supposed perpetrator of the Duhr diamond robbery, two weeks ago, has been arrested in St. Louis.

—A dispatch says the Supreme Court of Illinois has refused to grant a new trial in the case of Rafferty, convicted of the murder of policeman O'Meara in Chicago, and he will be hanged at Waukegan, the place of his late trial, on the 27th of February.

—At Cumberland, Md., in the case of Resley, on trial for the murder of Lloyd L. Clary, editor of the Cumberland *Times*, the jury rendered a verdict of "Not guilty." The verdict was greeted with cheers, and the prisoner was discharged and escorted home in triumph.

—At Columbus, Ohio, last Saturday night, J. R. Grismer, a member of a theatrical company, while on his way to his hotel, was insulted by a rough, and while attempting to punish the rascal, was terribly cut with a knife. His face shows three deep gashes, while his hands and arms show marks of the weapon.

—John Oxan and James Haskins, alleged Ku-Klux, and charged with the murder of Lewis Wilson, colored, in Owen county, Ky., last October, were arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Wyat a few days since, and on Friday were brought before the United States Commissioner for examination. Haskins was held in $5,000 bail, and Oxan in $2,000. Oxan has already been acquitted for the same offence by Judge Major, Circuit Judge for the Owen district.

—The report of the massacre of wood choppers near Fort Rice is not fully credited. A dispatch received from General Stanley, commanding at Fort Sully, says the mail had arrived on time from Grand River, with no report of any disturbance. A marauding party of Sioux Indians recently made an attack on Poncas, but were easily repulsed, and left. The open winter gives a good opportunity for the Indians to get about, but all seems quiet as far as Fort Sully at least.

—On Wednesday night, just after dark, three men entered the residence of an old man named McAllister, at Dover, in Pope county, Ark., and commenced firing, killing McAllister and shooting his wife in the arm, which was afterwards amputated. One of the party attempted to cut McAllister's throat after he was shot, but was beaten off by two young sons, aged thirteen and fifteen respectively. About this time another son obtained a shot-gun and fired into the intruders, wounding one of them. They all then left. One was afterwards arrested, and the officers are in pursuit of the others. The affair seems to have grown out of an old feud existing between McAllister and the attacking party.

—On Friday night, the 30th inst., at a dancing party at the residence of Mr. Payne, near Nashville, Tenn., Joseph Briley, seventeen years of age, while standing on the floor with his partner, was shot through the heart and instantly killed by Robert Bates. The difficulty arose as to which of the two young men should dance with a certain young lady in that set. They agreed to leave the question to her decision. She decided in favor of Bridley. Bates proposed another partner, and just before commencing the dance, left her, remarking that he would return in half a minute, which he did, having in his hand a Colt's navy revolver, remarking, "Look here, I am going to shoot; I am going to kill somebody," and immediately fired, remarking, "Everybody stand back; the first one that lays hands on me I will serve in the same way," and made his escape.

FOREIGN.

—The Spanish General Martinez Campas has been arrested and sent to prison.

—The Carlist Junta announces that the municipality of Bilboa have offered to surrender that city in a week, but that the insurgents refuse to grant more than four days.

—Information from the Gold Coast announces that the main force, under Garnet Wolsey, reached the river Prate on the 1st of January, and the advanced guard had penetrated thirteen miles beyond.

—The Paris *L'Union* newspaper says Prince Bismarck recently addressed some observations to the British Government relative to the attitude of the Ultramontane press and Bishops in England, and received a discouraging reply.

—By the explosion on Saturday of a locomotive boiler at Stouffville Station, on the Toronto and Nipissing Railroad, two firemen were killed, another severely injured, and the roofs of the station and freight shed were carried away.

—A dispatch from Berlin says that the Shah has made an explanation to foreign powers regarding the annulity of the concession to Baron Reuter. He says responses to inquiries made whilst in Europe led him to believe that the undertaking would not receive the necessary financial support, therefore the six months' grace which was urgently requested before the commencement of the work was refused.

ACCIDENTS.

—An explosion on Saturday in Ruglehardt & Co.'s oil refinery, in London, Conn., caused the death of one man and the dangerous wounding of three others.

—On Thursday last the roof of a coal mine near Wilkesbarre caved in on a miners' laborer named McDonald. A large force of men worked day and night, hoping to rescue him, but were unable to reach him until yesterday, when the remains were found crushed under a mass of rock, which had to be blasted before the body could be removed.

—While the new iron bridge over the Winoski river near Waterbury, Vt., was being tested on Saturday afternoon, by Governor Smith and the railroad officials, the western span fell into the river, a distance of thirty feet, carrying with it four cars loaded with iron, weighing 215 tons. Two laborers also went down, but were not seriously hurt. The accident was due to the breaking of the lower chord of the span, it is supposed from a defect in the iron.

FIRES.

—A $50,000 fire occurred in New Orleans on Saturday.

—Two fires occurred in Nashville yesterday morning, involving a loss of about $10,000.

—The following Pennsylvania companies have policies on the property destroyed by fire in Cleveland last Friday night, with the amounts: Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, $5,000; American of Philadelphia, $10,000; Insurance Company of North America, $12,500, Pennsylvania Fire, $5,000; Fire Association of Philadelphia, $15,000; Franklin of Philadelphia, $5,000; Lycoming of Pennsylvania, $5,000; Girard of Philadelphia, $5,000; National of Philadelphia, $5,000; and German of Erie, $5,000.

ST. LOUIS.

Daring Railway Robbery—A Passenger Train Robbed by Five Men.

ST. LOUIS, January 31.—A most daring and successful robbery was committed this evening on the Iron Mountain Railroad. As the train which left here at 9:45 A. M. came in sight of Gadshill station, one hundred and twenty miles below here, at 4:30 P. M., it was signaled to stop. The switch was turned, and the train run on the side-track. As the train stopped, Conductor Alford stepped off to ascertain what the matter was, when he was confronted by a man in a mask, a pistol placed to his head, and marched off under guard. The engineer, fireman, mail agent, express messenger and other train men were then seized by five masked and heavily armed men, and also placed under guard. The robbers then went through the train, took from the passengers about two thousand dollars and a large amount of jewelry, from the Adams Express messenger over a thousand dollars, and rifled the mail. The robbers then left in a southerly direction, and after the release of the train men the train started southward.

The robbers left a note on board the train, of which the following is a copy, the original of which is now in possession of Conductor Alford:

"The most daring robbery on record.—The south bound train on the Iron Mountain Railroad was robbed here this evening by five heavily armed men and robbed of ——dollars. The robbers arrived at the station a few minutes before the arrival of the train and arrested the agent and put him under guard. They then threw the train to a switch. The robbers, being all large men, none of them under six feet tall. They were all masked, and started in a southerly direction after they had robbed the train. They were mounted on fine, blooded horses. There is a ——ll of an excitement in this part of the country.

(Signed.) "IRA A. MURRILL."

The robbers offered no violence to any one on the train, and did no harm to the train men.

Probable Robbery.

Abraham W. Rosenfeldt, a clerk of Bernard Spyer, a diamond dealer of this city, disappeared to-day, carrying with him the key of the safe, in which diamonds and other jewelry were deposited. It is suspected that he robbed the safe, but this has not yet been ascertained, as he has the safe key, and the combination and safe cannot be opened, as Spyer, the only other person belonging to the establishment who has any knowledge of the combination, is absent from the city.

Later Particulars.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.—It was A. W. Fyl, instead of Rosenfeldt, who disappeared from here yesterday with the key of B. Spyer's safe, in which diamonds, set and unset, and gold wathes worth from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars.

Further particulars have been received at Gadshill last evening are to the effect that the robbers' real purpose in stopping the train was to rob Mr. Staunchfield, Secretary of the Clearwater Lumber Company, who they expected to be on the train with $50,000, but he was not aboard. After the robbers had seized Conductor Alford and others of the train men and placed them under guard, one of the gang passed along the line of the train, flourishing pistols, and commanded the passengers to keep quiet or they would kill the conductor and engineer Part of the band then robbed the express and mail, and afterwards plundered the passengers. There were only twelve mals passengers, five ladies and several children on the train. The total amount of money obtained, including $180 from the express, was $2,344. They took only gold watches from the passengers, and returned those of General Superintendent Morley, who was on the train, and Conductor Alford, because they had their names engraved on them. The robbers also took $800 from the citizens of Gadshill.

The thieves are unknown, but it is thought a clue to them has been ascertained. They were traced to Black River, six miles west of Gadshill, but the trail was lost there. The Sheriff of Wayne county is endeavoring to organize a posse at Piedmont to secur the country for the robbers.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 31, 1874.

Decision in an Insurance Suit.

One Leich, engaged in the Mexican trade, insured, through correspondents, mahogany and bullion, from Miuintitlaw to this city, with the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. According to the statement of Leich, the bullion was smuggled out of Mexico, and for concealment put under stone ballast. The ship, becoming water logged, was abandoned, but was subsequently picked up. The insurance company declined on various grounds, but their main ground was that the whole thing was a fraud. The jury gave a sealed verdict for the plaintiff for forty six thousand dollars.

The Jersey City Treasury Defalcation.

John N. Outwater, a well known expert, has concluded his examination of the accounts of Hamilton, the absconding Treasurer of Jersey City, and states that the total defalcation is $85,846, $47,000 being in bonds. Mr. Outwater says the peculations were begun on December 23d, and in one day $30,000 cash were retained, the remainder being taken in sums varying from $800 upwards. Hamilton's mode was to deposit checks received in payment of taxes, and to retain the cash payments.

The Lucca Divorce Suit.

In the appeal in the Lucca divorce suit to the Supreme Court, general term, the husband has received forty days to answer, and the plaintiff promised to file a supplemental answer.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1874.

Discovery of Hand Grenades.

The police to-day discovered a lot of unloaded hand grenades in the premises of a Frenchman named Debuchi, a former Communist, and arrested Debuchi. The latter's friends claim that they are the remainder of a lot purchased for the French Government during the Franco German war.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The Trinacria, from Glasgow, and C. F. Funck, from Antwerp, have arrived.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The steamship California, from Glasgow, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, February 1.—The steamer Adriatic, from New York, arrived to night.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The steamers Baltic and Spain, from Liverpool, Denmark, from London, State of Georgia, from Glasgow, and Hermann from Bremen, have arrived.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Work of the House on Saturday---Printing the New Constitution --- Evans' Case Concluded--- "Insurance Department" Law.

HARRISBURG, January 31, 1874.

HOUSE.

Business in the House to-day was confined principally to annual reports, and to other business of no particular public interest. Among the bills of interest, was one for

Appropriations

presented by Mr. Webb to provide for the necessary expenses, of Government, and other civil appropriations.

Mr. MCCREARY of Venango, presented a petition for the repeal of the local option law.

Printing the Constitution.

Mr. BROCKWAY called up on second reading the joint resolution, in relation to printing and circulating the new Constituton.

The resolution was read, and after amendment passed to third reading in the following shape:

Resolved, &c, That the Secretary of the Commonwealth be authorized to have a certified copy of the Constitution printed in the pamphlet laws and general laws of the State.

Insane People of the State.

Mr. JONES (Potter) offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Charities be requested to report to this House upon the subject of the insane of this State, stating the number and condition of this class, how they are circumstanced, what proportion are probably curable, and what curable cases, what additional accommodations are needed, and if required, a scheme for realizing the demand which is made upon the State for the complete fulfillment of this duty.

The House then adjourned until two o'clock Monday.

The Evans Case.

The chief matter of interest to-day was the verdict in the Evans case. The jury was out but a short time, when they returned a verdict in favor of the Commonwealth for $282,647. The indictment against him fixed the figures at $282,047. Evans was immediately taken back to jail to await a decision of the court on a question of law raised by his counsel, the argument on which will come off on Tuesday.

ARTIC.

The Insurance Department.

The following is the text of the Act establishing an Insurance Department:

A Supplement to an Act entitled "An Act to establish an Insurance Department," approved the fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That no fire, marine, or fire and marine insurance company, incorporated by any other State or Government, shall be authorized to transact business in this State, unless it has a capital stock paid and actually invested of at least two hundred thousand dollars, which has not been impaired to a greater extent than that permitted to companies of this State under the act to which this is a supplement, or in having a capital stock not less than two hundred thousand dollars, and not less than one hundred thousand dollars, has a surplus on hand making the aggregate of its assets safely infested at least two hundred thousand dollars over and above all liabilities, which surplus cannot be diminished by dividends under the law of the State under which said company is organized; *Provided* That any company, with a capital paid in exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, may be admitted, so long as its unimpaired capital does not fall below said amount.

SEC. 2. That the certificates issued for the present year to insurance companies of other States and Governments, shall continue good until the thirty-first day of March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, unless sooner revoked by the Insurance Commissioner, and thereafter certificates shall be issued for the year beginning with the first day of April and expiring on the thirty-first day of March succeeding.

SECTION 3. That every insurance company of this State, incorporated, or organized after the first Monday of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, which has failed to file with the Insurance Commissioner a certified copy of its charter, shall file such copy within thirty days after the passage of this act, subject to like penalties as those imposed upon companies in existence at the time of the passage of the act to which this is a supplement, and every company hereafter organized shall file a copy of its charter with the Commissioner within thirty days from the date of said charter, and be subject in all respects to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement.

SEC. 4. That three thousand copies of the report of the Insurance Commissioner shall be annually printed by the State Printer, from the manuscript furnished him, for the use of the Commissioner, and said report shall be published in two separate volumes, the one relating to fire, and the other to life insurance companies, or in one volume, as the Commissioner may determine.

This bill has been finally passed and is before the Governor for signature.

THE CROPS.

Comparative Estimates of the Stock of Corn and Hogs on Hand in Some of the Western States.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., February 1.—The *National Crop Reporter* contains to-day estimates in relation to the percentage of last year's crop of corn remaining in the hands of producers on January 15th, and estimates of the number of hogs on hand by feeders at the same date, in comparison with the quantity and number on hand at the corresponding date in 1873: In relation to corn, the States of Iowa, Kansas, Ohio and Wisconsin, which produced in 1873 upwards of 380,000,000 bushels, the average amount on hand at the date named is estimated at a fraction less than fifty per cent., or an approximate quantity of 190,000,000 bushels. The average consumption was very uniform in all the States, being the highest in Wisconsin, sixty per cent. The unusually mild weather in all locations has aided largely in keeping down the home consumption, and the condition of the stock generally is better than was anticipated a month earlier.

The estimates upon the stock of hogs are for the same States named above, and indicate an average falling off of twenty-one per cent. from the number on hand a year ago. The condition of some is considerably below the average, the high prices paid by packers and the scarcity of corn having caused an outflow of the marketable hogs and a stinting of the supply of food to those remaining. The outlook is very slim for hogs for summer packing. A comparison of the average prices in the States named on December 1, 1873, and January 15th, 1874, shows a decided advance, although the indications are that the maximum has been about reached.

SPRINGFIELD.

A Board of Supervisors Charged with Contempt.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 31.—The Board of Supervisors of Macoupin county appeared before Judge Treat, in the United States District Court, to-day, to answer a charge of contempt of court in refusing to make a tax levy ordered by that court, to meet a judgment on court house bond coupons. Ex Governor Palmer, the bondholders' attorney, moved their commitment to jail for contempt for refusing to obey a writ of peremptory mandamus. The supervisors, all of whom were present, plead no intentional disrespect to the court, but upon consultation affirmed their refusal to obey the writ by making a levy within thirty days, as the Judge suggested, and finally refused to make the required levy at all, asserting themselves willing to meet the punishment of the Court. Judge Treat expressed regret at the necessity for proceeding to extreme measures, and deferred entering final judgment until after consultation with Judge Drummond, stating, however, that it would be rendered this term. The most prominent citizens of Macoupin county were present, and applauded the course of the supervisors in carrying out the expressed will of the citizens of Macoupin county. Many of these bonds are held in the East.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 2, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For Monday in New England, northwesterly winds followed by rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, with snow.

For the Middle States, the lower lake region and the Ohio valley, falling barometer, northeast winds, threatening weather and snow.

For the South Atlantic States, increasing northeasterly winds, cloudy weather and rain.

Synopsis of the Month of January.

Monthly means.—Barometer, 30.112; thermometer, 35.5; relative humidity, 76.5.

Highest barometer, 30.750—7 A. M. of the 25th.

Lowest barometer, 29.461—4:23 P. M. of the 7th.

Highest thermometer, 75°—2 P. M. of the 4th.

Lowest thermometer, 4°—7 A. M. of the 17th.

Total rainfall, 2.90.

Prevailing wind, northwest.

Total number of miles, 6,134.

Maximum velocity of wind, 24 miles per hour.

Number of cloudy days, 25, including rainy days.

Number of rainy days, 15, including snow.

A SCIT was lately decided in Snyder county, by arbitrators that the executor of Peter Snyder, deceased, need not pay for a tombstone worth $12, which had been ordered by the widow of he deceased, without consulting the executor.

OUR NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Pen Picture of the Capitol Building, by Night and Day—Pictures and Statuary—Good and Bad—Peddlers in the Corridors of the Finest Building on the Continent—Interesting Description, &c., &c.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1874.

The great white temple of liberty, the Capitol—temple of fame to some, to others the mausoleum of dead political hopes, has been the subject of many an admiring pen. At the base of this towering pile of white marble and granite, American citizens upon a tour of inspection, pause and draw in huge gasps of pride as they gaze upon "one of the finest buildings upon the face of earth, sir," and from its gain further deductions of the nation's wealth and glory. Indeed, visitors of all classes and climes, while they may not always exactly agree with the enthusiasm of the native citizen upon the subject, unite in admiration of its exterior, at least. Viewed in the calm of a brilliant Southern moonlight night, it appears cold, pure and chaste, as if the very breath of evil never swept near it. Lighted up during an evening session, the numerous stars that suddenly begin twinkling throughout its vast dimensions give the building, with its dark, intangible foreground, the appearance of a fairy palace set above the earth, separated from us by the clouds of darkness that roll at its base.

But to him who is so unfortunate as to know all the details of its less attractive interior, the illusions mentioned above lose in vigor of outline, although few are perhaps as seriously affected as Mr. Fred. Douglass, who says, that whenever he comes in view of the dome of the Capitol, he feels an irresistible inclination to steal. The cheapening of the objects of this great edifice, by disfiguring its interior with cheap pictures and dejectedly bad statues, is too well known to need mention. The wretched ventilation, too, of the building, which makes the air of its interior only a slow, insidious poison, that in time saps the most vigorous health, has been dwelt upon in the Congressional chambers. It chases the blood from the cheeks, leaving a sallow color behind; it takes away the brightness of the eye, and instills in the place of energy a weary languor. The bad air of the Capitol has and will kill more than the numerous dispatches of the duelist. Let those frequenter of the reporter's gallery, who is never absent from his post in the front row, where he breathes in the residuum of the corruption from below, remarked the other day, in a melancholy, wheezing whisper, that he never attended a session of less than two pounds during a short session, and that it ran over thirty in a long one. In vain do you look among the frequenters of the Capitol for ruddy good health. It is the temple of poison, physically, if not morally. Fair on the outside; carbonic acid gas and impurity within.

A philosopher has said that whatever affects one physically, must also morally. Breathing over and over again the impurities that charge this heavy, fetid atmosphere, is it not possible for a man to have his moral tone lowered, so as to become an easier prey to the many temptations that are here ever present? Statistics show that dirt and impure air are greater crime breeders than lack of education or good training. Perhaps if the matter were closely analyzed, one might discover in this vitiated atmosphere, the causes which made the Credit Mobilier and other corruptions possible.

But leaving this field of speculation to the inquiring philosopher, I shall draw attention to a now rapidly growing evil, to which no especial notice has been paid. It is the turning of the Capitol into a bazar for small venders. The days when the first street merchant was admitted to the corridors or spacious rotundas of the Capitol cannot be ascertained with anything like certainty, but from the way they are increasing in number year by year, one might be led to the conclusion that the time may come when the future visitor of the Capitol will vainly endeavor to become lost in admiration over any graceful finish of the interior—when its invariable *bas relief* will be some pie and peanut vender, or some merchant of souvenirs. *Souvenirs* indeed! As if in remembrance of this magnificent political temple one could carry away a no more grateful *souvenir* than dyspepsia gained at one of the pie stands, or the cheap literature and photographs of swollen bearded Solon, retailed in every nook and corner.

If the increase goes on in the rates of the past, it is not a very extravagant idea to suppose that the Capitol will in time be found in the condition the Savior found the temple at Jerusalem upon the occasion of the Jews' passover: "And found in the temple those that sold oxen, and sheep, and doves, and the changers of money sitting." The advice that He gave to these merchants after he drove them out might not ill apply to the venders occupying the vacant places in the first legislative building in the land: "Take these things hence; make not my Father's house a house of merchandise." But, Americans love to have "things handy," as they term it. In what other countries do legislators loll about, furtively eating apples and the like at their desks, or else lie at full length upon the sofas near by, far away enough from the sacred precincts of the presiding officer to pull away at a fragrant cigar? In what other legislature could be found lobby rooms where the barber and bootblack stand ready to touch up the hasty toilet made at home? And now that the bath rooms above mentioned are in readiness, some of the members are quite pallid from their too frequent use. In this emulation to establish the conveniences of life at the Capitol, it is not unreasonable to expect that some of the present sleeping or scarcely useful committee rooms might be utilized in the future for laundry purposes.

The encroachment upon the freedom of the Capitol was never more grossly practiced than it has been in the last two or three weeks by a long haired inventor, who has introduced into the old Hall of Representatives a working model of an engine for climbing steep grades. This invention may have merit. A locomotive built upon this model may be enabled to climb fruit trees along the route of its travel, or to accomplish any other wonderful triumph over the resistance of the laws of gravitation, but that the halls of the Capitol should be used as a show room for this contrivance does not seem exactly so clear. No one knows by what authority the owner of the locomotive pre-empted this corner of the old Hall of Representatives, but one fine morning he appeared calm and self-contained, standing by the side of his model, with a look of pride upon his face, similar to the look of a father by the side of the cradle of his first born, as he distributed circulars, telling of the wonders of his invention, with as benignant an air as was ever worn by a priest dispensing sprigs of evergreens on a Palm Sunday.

A crowd is always about this model—for if there is anything that is attractive to the average mortal, it is a "masheen"—and as the contemplative loungers generally invest no other method of expressing their admiration than that of expectorating, the floor in the vicinity of the model became so discolored and slippery as to make it rather dangerous for a person to pass through this neighborhood in safety. One day the inventor took occasion upon the nation and hung up the following sign on one of the pillars:

"Don't Spit on the Floor."

This peremptory demand may have had its effect, but as the model is now surrounded by those in search of information as to the direction of the salivary offerings of the admirers of this triumph in mechanics, one might judge from the soiled and spattered looks of the back of the card that a part of the attention recently paid to the floor had been transferred to it.

The old Hall of Representatives is gradually becoming the property of small fry merchants. There you can purchase cigars, chewing tobacco, stereoscopic views, rattle boxes, necklaces, rubber rings for teething babies, fans, paper weights, and curiosities from Niagara transformed into souvenirs of Washington. Do you wish cards engraved or written? There sits a young man with a graceful pen behind a most expressive ear, a son of Mr. Cappuplate himself, who will be only too happy to execute your order and charge double the ordinary price as a souvenir of your simplicity.

One day Mr. Moses Levi was seen lost in silent contemplation in the centre of the hall. His sharp, rat looking eyes stared out eagerly from either side of his beak like nose, and with some object dearer than a note bearing twenty per cent. What pleased him so? Was it the almost speaking model of the lamented Lincoln, or the statue of the father of our country. Not at all, for suddenly he exclaimed, "Oh, vat a splendid place, mine tear, for an auction of cheap closing!"

Well, why not? As well an auction room almost as its present use. Some people may, perhaps, make at these objections to the present occupancy of the vacant corners of the Capitol, but do they think there is no future? At present only the white race is represented among the petty merchants of the Capitol. Has not the colored man a right as well to carry on his business where his white brother is allowed? There is, under the principles of the civil rights bill, no reason why the sweet orange man and his confrere who howls out "shot corn" should not be allowed to come up here and share the general profits to be derived from the wandering strangers within the Capitol gates. The Italians, through increased emigration from their sunny clime, too, have their rights. Hot chestnuts, maccaroni, and the like, must eventually be sold in the Capitol. In this day of petitions and memorials it is not impossible that Congress may be addressed upon the subject.

One of the most eccentric characters among the traders in the political temple is an old lady who presides over a heap of souvenirs on the way from the main rotunda to the House of Representatives. She is as nervous and flighty in her movements as a sparrow, and dresses in a very grotesque fashion. But her saliient feature is her smile. She watches closely every one who passes; if she can catch the eye of any one she nods her flighty head and smiles a "Won't-you-buy" smile. Business with her is a passion. You pause to ask her a question. She thrusts in your hand a "souvenyeer!" to take home. A person may be a gray topped inhabitant who has passed her stand a thousand times. Let him pause once, and he will be urged to buy something with which he can remember Washington, not knowing, in her ignorance, poor, old lady, that there are many people who pass by, whose happiness would be secure if they could only forget, instead of remembering, that there ever was any such city as Washington—the city of promise to the many and of fulfillment to the few.

The poor people who make their living in the hallways of the Capitol of course have their rights, and some of them have occupied a quarter so long that if removed they would very likely retire from active business to the general Washington occupation of living upon a claim. But without desiring any seeming wrong to be done to these petty merchants, it does appear that if they were removed to the basement to carry on their occupation, the Capitol would gain in dignity what it would lose by not having "things" quite as "handy" as they were before.

DIAMOND.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Parliamentary Elections in Great Britain.

Reported Death of the Sultan of Acheen.

The Ashantees Suing for Peace.

Families of Cubans Imprisoned by Spaniards.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Political.

LONDON, January 31.—A meeting of the Liberals who support Thomas Hughes was held in Marylebone last night. Mr. Hughes delivered a long address, in the course of which he declared himself in favor of co-operative association of workingmen. Prof. Golden Smith also addressed the meeting, giving his cordial support to the views of Mr. Hughes.

The differences between Mr. Hughes and Daniel Grant, who was nominated by the other branch of the Liberals on Wednesday, continues making the return of the Conservative candidate probable.

Henry James, at Taunton, said that George Jessel, John Dulle Coleridge, Vernon Harcourt and himself advised Gladstone last Spring, when he again took office, that it was not necessary for him to be re-elected to Parliament. Notwithstanding the recent denial of the report that Gladstone was summoned before a Court of the Queen's Bench for not standing for re-election, a letter appears in the *Times* this morning, circumstantially declaring that notice of a writ was served on the Premier previous to the dissolution of Parliament.

Several speakers addressed large and disorderly assemblages in different localities last evening. They were compelled several times to stop speaking, owing to fighting. The Conservative meetings in Greenwich last evening were attacked. The candidates were compelled to cease speaking. There was also a very disorderly meeting in Deptford last evening.

LONDON, January 31.—Lord Gladstone, in his address at Greenwich this afternoon, replied to various accusations that had been made against him by the Conservatives, and defended his use of the patronage attaching to his office.

Disraeli also addressed a large assemblage at Aylesbury to day. He said the dissolution of Parliament was an act of black treachery, which Gladstone learned from the tactics of the Ashantees. The financial proposals of the Government were not only to bribe that they might secure success in the coming election, but were fallacious and unjust. A deficiency would be caused by the remission of taxes, which would make necessary even more vexatious and burdensome taxation. The attention of the Government to foreign politics has led the nation into costly wars, ignominious treaties and shameful arbitrations.

John Bright spoke at an enthusiastic meeting of his constituents in Birmingham to night. He devoted much time to the vindication of the legislation obtained by the Gladstone Ministry, which legislation Disraeli, in a recent speech, characterized as harassing, and recapitulated the various abuses it had abolished.

Mr. Stafford, northern Liberal Conservative and supporter of D'Israeli, spoke at Barnstable last night, pointing to the dissension between John Bright and Foster on the education question and the differences in the Cabinet on the question of Church disestablishment.

LONDON, February 2.—The Liberals have carried Maldstone, electing both their candidates. Conservatives are returned from Bewdly, in Worcestershire, and a "home rule" candidate from the borough of Carlow, Ireland.

Elections for Parliament.

LONDON, February 1.—The polls were opened yesterday in Guildford, Chatham, Kiddermingter, Maidstone, Andover and North Lincolnshire. The Conservatives were victorious, holding their own in all the elections except that at Barnstaple, and electing their candidates in eight boroughs represented by Liberals in the last Parliament. The Liberals show a gain of only one member, having defeated the Conservative at Barnstaple. Rear Admiral Geo. Elliot, Conservative, was elected at Chatham by a majority of 669, although the dock yards and other Government establishments there gave the Ministry great influence. At the last election he was defeated by the Liberal candidate, Mr. Otway, then Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who had a majority of 184. Onslow, Liberal, was re-elected at Guildford, by 243 majority, against twenty-one at the last election. Henry James, Attorney General, and A. C. Barclay, former Liberal members, were both returned from Taunton without opposition. During the week there were forty-eight elections, and the result is that twenty Liberals and twenty-eight Conservatives are returned to Parliament.

Ashantees Suing for Peace.

LONDON, February 30.—A dispatch from Cape Coast Castle states that twelve ambassadors from the Ashantees had recently arrived in the city of Coomassie, and that the elder Garnet Wolsley replied that he would only treat with the King himself at Coomassie.

WEST INDIES.

Families of Cubans Imprisoned.

HAVANA, January 31.—A letter just received says a number of families of Cubans in the field have been brought from Cobara, Holguin, Puerto Principe and other cities of the central and eastern departments, and imprisoned by the authorities. It is a pitious spectacle to see a slow procession of feeble old men and sad, hollow-eyed women, some with babies in their arms, and a troop of little children, some of them carrying immense bundles, make their way over the rough streets to the jail. These prisoners, to the number of two hundred, were sent afterwards to the Isle of Pines. The greater part were sent from Puerto Principe by General Portilla, who qualifies them. The Vecinos Peiegrosos are dangerous neighbors.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A New Ministry Appointed.

ST. JOHN'S, January 31.—The Government of Mr. Bonnett having resigned, Mr. Carter was sent for, and a Ministry has been formed, as follows: Mr. Carter, Premier and Attorney General; Mr. Whiteway, Solicitor General; Mr. Rogerson, Receiver General; Mr. Warren, Surveyor General; General Dwyer, Minister of Public Works; Mr. Shea, Colonial Secretary.

SUMATRA.

Reported Death of the Sultan of Acheen.

THE HAGUE, February 1.—A dispatch from Padang reports that the cholera has broken out in Acheen. It is rumored that the Sultan of Acheen had died of it, and that the war is virtually over.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, February 1.—The river is twenty-seven feet six inches and falling.

MEMPHIS, February 1.—The weather has been cloudy during the day, but clearing to-night. The river is rising slowly. Departed—last night—Sam. Hale and barges, New Orleans; Julia, Vicksburg; Capitol City, St. Louis.

VICKSBURG, February 1.—Down—Nick Longworth. Up—Mollie Ebert, Mary Houston and flatboge and barges. Clear and cool. River rising.

NASHVILLE, February 1.—The river is at a stand, with twenty feet eight inches on the shoals. The weather is cloudy and rainy.

The Burdett Organs.

The Burdett Organs are by all odds the best organs extant, and purchasers will save money and trouble by choosing one of that make in preference to the scores of irresponsible and slovenly made instruments thrust on the market by unknown and obscure makers. The Messrs. Kleber, 122 Wood street, have just received the finest stock of Burdett Organs ever exhibited, and they sell them at lowest rates and on month ly payments.

Pittsburgh Female College.

This worthy and successful institution will open to-day for the second half of the winter term. We learn that increased popularity and prosperity still attends this institution of learning; and well may this be the case, for there is none, to our knowledge, more meritorious or more thorough in scholastic culture and mental discipline. Parents can entrust their daughters to this Seminary in the full assurance that mind, physique, graces and accomplishments will all receive the most assiduous

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾.

IN CANADA the elections have resulted in a majority for the new Government. Sir John A. Macdonald, however, pulled through, being elected by a majority of 46.

THE New York *Tribune* professes to have documents impeaching the integrity of high officials—but withholds them until entirely certain of their absolute truthfulness.

SOME disclosures from the Khivan campaign serve to show that England has not been as faithful to treaty obligations as has Russia. The cannon used by the Khivans were supplied by the English; yet the Russians remained firm to their agreement not to annex additional territory. On the contrary, they ceded territory to the Emir of Bokhara, in return for the abolition of slavery in his dominions.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S speech, denying the legality of the election, by which the Kellogg government claims power in Louisiana, is admitted to be not merely an able argument, but representative of the views of several Republican Senators. It now seems likely that the outcome of the pending agitations will be an order for a new election. Still, we wait for the other side before we accept all that is said. We fear both are corrupt.

THE proposition of W. Walter Phelps, that is tacked on to the new banking and currency bill, proposes that from July, 1874, two millions of greenbacks shall be called in each month, and the same number of similar notes, bearing on their face a promise to pay in gold ten years after date, shall be issued in their stead, while any excess of gold, after payment of interest, not needed to supply existing deficiencies in the revenues for current expenses, shall be retained in the Treasury as a reserve for the redemption of these notes. This satisfies, in a measure, the journals that argue for immediate resumption.

THE candid discussion of evils that may exist in the Republican party, by a journal of Republican faith, effectually mystifies the *Post*. It is so in the habit of trotting along after its party leaders, in utter subserviency of spirit, that it never occurs to it to question the propriety of any rascality that may be in progress. That the same blindness should not characterize a Republican journal astonishes it. It therefore imagines that we should go to an absurd length, and retail its foolish monstrosities, as undoubted truths. Not exactly. We speak our mind, and state the truth as we see it, and believe in reforming abuses within the party.

IF WHAT the Carrollton, (La.) *State Register* says is half true—the proposed Fort St. Philip canal, from the Mississippi to the Gulf, is impossible of construction. The ground is marshy, and would ooze back into the bed of the canal, and the Mississippi is cutting a new channel, many miles distant from Fort St. Philip. The *Register* proposes a new route to the Gulf from the town of Algiers, nearly opposite New Orleans, where an old canal now exists. How much of local selfishness there may be in the representations made, we have not the means of knowing. But Congress should be sure of the facts before it appropriates money.

THE QUESTION of the Papal succession is agitating Catholic Europe quite considerably just at present. A report is circulated that the Pope has freed the College of Cardinals from the necessity of meeting in conclave in the building in which he may die, and from observing the usual forms in selecting his successor. They are to be permitted even to go to other cities than Rome, if deemed necessary; and the discussion of his probable successor, is permitted during his lifetime. This story is denied, and the authenticity of the document is challenged. The discussion has, however, taken a broad range. The German Government affects to believe that the report is authentic, and that the measure proposed are a reflection on it. The same is true of the Italian Government, so far as it takes interest in the subject at all. It is also intimated that the Pope favors Cardinal Bonaparte as his successor. The rumor is involved, and in several of its particulars, improbable.

THE political contest in England becomes increasingly animated. GLADSTONE addressed his constituents in Greenwich Saturday night, and NOLAN'S supporters were to have held an open air demonstration yesterday—Sunday. In Southwark, the friends of OSBORN broke up a Conservative meeting by force. In Abingdon, a Conservative candidate was mobbed and stoned. Mr. ROEBUCK is canvassing Sheffield. THOMAS HUGHES repudiates the action of a Liberal meeting at Marylebone, which indicates that he will run as an independent candidate. The Lord Mayor is a candidate for Frisbury. JOSEPH ARCH refuses to stand as a candidate for Birmingham, which gives the borough to JOHN BRIGHT. Thus far the tide of success is with the Liberals—the present Government. Whether the violence and intimidation resorted to will provoke a reaction, remains to be seen. It would in this country, but in England it has less influence in that way.

WE HAVE expressed our views relative to the proposition to insert the names of God and Jesus Christ in the National Constitution, and do not need to repeat. But the New York *World* considers the subject in a spirit so respectful and kind, that we are tempted to offer a few excerpts from the article, by way of pointing out the difficulties existing, rather than of arguing against the proposition itself. The *World* admits that the title of God was purposely left out of the Constitution, it being simply a political instrument, and that the incidental use of the term "Lord," does not even imply a recognition—the object being of guarding against the possibility of uniting Church and State. It even admits "if a new Federal Constitution were to be adopted, we have no doubt that the preamble would contain some similar expression, as the kind of fear which excluded it in 1787 no longer exists." It then proceeds to say that "the proper place for such a recognition would, of course, be in the preamble; but it was decided by the first Congress that amendments cannot be inserted in the text of the Constitution. Every amendment is in the form of a separate appended article. The proposed amendment would have to be numbered as article XVI., and stand apart at the tail of the instrument as an independent declaration. In that form it would be no odd and unsuitable as to be almost grotesque. The object of amendments to the Constitution is either to confer some new power on the Government or to restrain it by some new prohibition. A formal recognition of God standing alone as a tail-piece and an after-thought, would neither confer a power nor impose a prohibition. It would be an incongruous addition of a religious *creed* to a political instrument. It is inconsistent with all American ideas of government for a majority of the people to impose a religious creed upon the minority."

THE STATE MAP.

We have received a copy of the bill presented by Senator Graham to the Senate, which provides for the preparation of a map of the State. It bears upon its face the appearance of a piece of railway enterprise, undertaken at the cost of the State. The bill is peculiarly drawn. It is "that the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the following Commissioners: J. Edgar Thomson, Asa Packer, John Welsh, F. A. Comley, Fairman Rogers, Craig Biddle, Anthony J. Drexel, Strickland Kneass, J. Gillingham Fell, Thomas A. Scott, Samuel L. Smedley, George Sharswood, F. B. Gowen, and Ario Pardee, shall select and appoint a suitable and competent person" to prepare the map referred to. The surveys of the various railroads and canals now existing in manuscript in the several railroad companies' offices are to be used, and the map is to preserve the fullest knowledge of the past as regards aboriginal nomenclature, Indian paths, villages, and the like. For this map $20,000 are to be expended out of the State Treasury.

Why this particular kind of maps? Are not boundaries well ascertained? Is there any doubt as to county lines, or those of townships? Wherefore this wonderful interest in Indian paths and villages? Why should the particular gentlemen referred to, unite in performing the services proposed? If it be that they do not prefer to have a person not under their control examine their manuscript maps, this could be accommodated. It is hard to imagine how any person other than the railroad companies can have any other interest than that of mere curiosity in such a map as is proposed. If the railroads are thus interested, the next question is as to the nature of their interest. We judge the several Eastern railroads of the State are united in this proposition. Why not include Western roads? We do not see representatives of the Allegheny Valley road, or of the Connellsville road on the list. Isn't this rather a close corporation?

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The English Parliament is made up of about six hundred and fifty members—three hundred and ninety-six borough and and two hundred and fifty-six county representatives. The borough elections began last week, and the county elections begin to-day. By the 15th of this month, it is thought, the result will be known, or sufficiently so to make it clear which party will be in power. The energy put forth by the rival parties clearly shows that the present election is regarded as very important—more so, in fact, than any held since the passage of the reform bill in 1831. The present election will differ from all previous ones, in that secret voting will be brought into use for the first time in Parliamentary elections. The plan is exceedingly cumbrous—the ballot showing the names of the candidates has a counterfoil marked with the same number as the ballot—the voter marking the name he desires to vote, the ballot is put in, and the counterfoil stamped to correspond with the register of the voter's number.

The Liberals are seeking to confine the issue before the country to that of finance only, they having reduced taxation and having a balance of $25,000,000 in the exchequer. The Conservatives bring out a long list of measures of a legislative character, and others of an administrative nature, which they charge home on their adversaries. Among these are the proposition to tax lucifer matches; changing the distribution of local taxes; attempting to regulate the liquor traffic, irregularities in postal and telegraph affairs, and in the Zanzibar mail contract; the partial enlargement of the franchise in 1868; the Irish University measure, and so through a long list. Of course the opposition will make the most of this. Taking the entire country, there are four parties developed—the Liberal, which is Gladstone's party; the Conservative, led by Disraeli; the Radicals, to which Bradlaugh stands related, and the Home Rule party in Ireland.

In the election in 1868, the Liberals were most successful in the boroughs, and the Conservatives in the counties. In Scotland, in 1867, the Conservatives made but little headway, reverses being their general experience. But the election of 1868 affords no basis for estimates as to the probable issue of the existing struggle. The questions are new, and the struggle involves other elements than did that referred to. In Ireland, for example, it turns almost exclusively on the question of home rule,—the title indicating the object of the party,—that of securing separate rule for Ireland, as against that in England or Scotland. Both Liberals and Conservatives are opposed to this, as involving the disintegration of the Empire, and thus are out of favor with the party of Home Rule. This party claims to be able to elect eighty of the one hundred and five members to which Ireland is entitled, with enough additions in England to make the representation in Parliament one hundred strong. This party will act apart from all others, and may succeed in embarrassing any other that happens to be in power. It is in sympathy with the Irish national cause, and clemency for convicted Fenians.

There are many curious facts relative to the scope of power possessed by the House of Commons, but these are not within the scope of this article. The struggle in progress will increase in interest from day to day. To-morrow, the first vote will be taken, in—we think—the borough of Greenwich. Gladstone is the Liberal candidate. If he is defeated in this borough, he can go to any other and be a candidate. The system seems strange to us, but it has the advantage of permitting prominent men to secure seats in Parliament, even if defeated once or twice. For example, Gladstone was once defeated in South Lancashire, but was returned from Greenwich. The elections which begin to-morrow, will continue from day to day, for a month.

PERSONAL.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE is said to have the largest head of any man in Ohio.

HON. MARVIN H. BOVEE will deliver sixty lectures in Illinois against capital punishment.

FRANK H. PIERCE, a nephew of President Pierce, has been admitted to the New Hampshire bar.

JESSE K. HINES, Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland, was formerly clerk in a store in Smyrna, Del.

CLARK CALBEE, one of the old settlers and prominent citizens of Grand Haven, Mich., died yesterday morning.

According to the latest theory, as Mormon marriages are not legal, Mormons cannot be accused of polygamy.

ARIMORI MORI, lately the Japanese Ambassador to Washington, now occupies an important post in the Foreign Office at home.

INGERSOLL has been relieved from making horse collars at Auburn prison, and given the lighter employment of bookkeeping.

"MISS SALLIE KILGORE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law," is on a sign at Noblesville, Ind. Sallie graduated at the Michigan Law School.

THE three-months-old baby of Mrs. Jancken, *née* Fox, though minimum as to physical proportions, is said to be medium, spiritually considered.

QUEEN VICTORIA telegraphed that "her heart bled for the afflicted parents" when she learned that Capt. Charteris had been killed in the Ashantee war.

MR. ISAAC COBB, of Portland, Me., is engaged in preparing for publication a genealogy of the Cobb family in New England, and solicits correspondence on the subject.

MRS. WAITE, the new Chief Justicess, is described as a very prepossessing woman in person and accomplishments. Socially, she will rank second lady at Washington, the President's wife being first.

THE *Giornale di Roma* announces the death, after a week's illness, of the Countess Virginia Mercuri Orsill, daughter of the late Count Gabriele Mastai, eldest brother of the Pope.

MISS NEILSON, the distinguished actress, who has been for a long time invalided at St. Augustine, Fla., will be able to appear at the California Theatre, San Francisco, in a short time.

ALTHOUGH it was reported before his marriage that the Duke of Hamilton intended to sell off all his fast racers, he has booked nominations to some of the best stakes at Newmarket.

MRS. G. W. TAPSCOTT, grand-daughter of General Arthur St. Clair, of Revolutionary fame, and the last of the St. Clair family, died at Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, Wednesday, aged sixty.

JOAQUIN MILLER says that, as a rule, the authors in London, particularly the vast army attached to the press, are overworked, very poorly paid, compared to those in the United States, and as poor as rats.

THE Earl of Ilchester has been made Captain of the Queen's Body Guard. The post is a sinecure carrying a salary of £1,200, the greater part of which, it is said, will this year be swallowed up in the cost of the Earl's uniform.

MADAME DITA FRY, the widow of Capt. Fry, of the Virginius, has arrived in Paris with her two children, one of whom attained her ninth year on the very day her father was shot. Madame Fry is from Louisiana, and goes to France to visit relatives living there.

MR. JOHN RUSKIN has been giving advice to a Bible class, and he wishes it to reach all readers of the Scriptures. It is: "Don't: think that nature (human or other) is corrupt; don't think that you yourself are elect out of it; and don't think to serve God by praying instead of obeying."

THE Smith sisters, of Glastonbury, had pretty names as well as plenty of money. This is what the other girls at school used to say: "Oh, my Cyrinthia Secretia, and Lorillia Allilivy, and Nancy Zephina, and Julia Avolina, and Abby Hadassah Smith, have every one of 'em got a new gown."

M. H. B., of St. Louis, jocosely proposes to the Danbury *News* man to emulate Mark Twain and Mr. Warner, and build a novel. "You are strong on domestic descriptions," she says, "pile in the stovepipes and flour barrels. I am the champion gusher; I will introduce lots of gush."

TROY, N. Y., had a nobby wedding last week, which created an unusual flutter, and is still the chief topic of conversation in the fashionable circles of that city. The bride was Miss Bessie H. Griswold, daughter of the late Hon. John A. Griswold, of that city, and the bridegroom Mr. Edward M. Green.

THE death is announced at Rome of Count Filippo Antonelli, brother of the Cardinal. Count Antonelli, who was seventy-four years of age, was a director in the Roman Bank, and spent several hours every day up to the last in attendance at the bank. He left a fortune of about ten million franks.

MR. ORANGE JUDD, proprietor of the *American Agriculturist* and the *Hearth and Home*, left about six months ago for Europe, where he hoped to gain his health, which had become impaired by over work. Recent letters from him written at Genoa give rise, says the Brooklyn *Union*, to fears that he will never come back to this country alive.

LETTERS from Rome state that fine progress is being made with the statue of Mr. Seward, which is under construction in the hands of Mr. Randolph Rogers. The statue, which is in a sitting posture, will reach a full height of 16½ feet, and will cost $25,000, which has been already all subscribed. In the spring of 1875 the statue is expected to arrive from Rome, when it will be placed in Central Park, New York.

MR. MOODY, formerly of Chicago, well known as an evangelist, and Mr. Sankey, a former whisky inspector, of Pennsylvania, who has developed a remarkable gift of song, have created a revival in religion in Scotland unparalleled since the days of Whitefield. One preaches and the other sings, and their manner of devotion is so effective that the whole country is said to be more or less stirred.

PAREPA ROSA'S immediate ancestors embraced representatives of almost every civilized nationality of Europe. Her maternal grandfather was French, his wife was Welsh, while her mother, the great-grandmother of Euphrosyne, was a thoroughbred Muscovite. On her father's side, Euphrosyne's grandmother was the daughter of a Turkish grand vizier, who had the honor of being strangled by his sublime sovereign, the Sultan.

IT is related that Goethe called on Schiller one day, and, not finding him at home, seated himself at his friend's table to note down various matters. He was soon seized with a strange indisposition, from which he nearly fainted, but, finding it proceeded from a dreadful odor, he traced it to a drawer, which he found half full of decayed apples. He stepped out of the room to inhale the fresh air, when he met the wife of Schiller, who said her husband kept the drawer always filled with rotten apples, because the scent was so beneficial to him that he could not think or work without it.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

SAVANNAH has just sold $125,000 of her new 8 per cent. bonds at 80 cents.

GEORGIA planted 1,927,646 acres of corn last year, against 1,860,550 acres of cotton.

THE steamer Gloucester, of the Boston and New York line, was burned in her dock in Boston yesterday.

A BRAKEMAN, Jefferson Palmer, in making a coupling in the yard, in Blairsville, Pa., yesterday morning, got two of his fingers badly broken.

A NATIONAL REFORM MEETING will be held in the M. P. church, in Blairsville, Pa., this evening. Prominent speakers from a distance will be present.

THREE youths quarreled over a game of marbles in New York on Thursday, and in the altercation that followed, one of them, Robert Hand, was fatally stabbed.

DISPATCHES state that a gang of twenty men engaged in chopping wood near Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, were murdered by the Sioux Indians last week.

THE American Hotel at Sharonville, O., was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. The fire progressed so rapidly that the inmates barely escaped with their lives.

TWO MEN named Humbleton and Evans, employes on the Michigan Central Railroad in Detroit, Mich., were killed by a train yesterday forenoon, while crossing the track.

A FIRE broke out last Friday night in the lock factory of E. P. Whiting & Co., at Crestline, Ohio, entirely destroying the finishing and japanning rooms, and damaging the building and stock about $10,000; insured for $30,000.

THE building owned and occupied by L. A. Strable & Bros., manufacturers of mouldings, frames and looking glasses, in Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss about forty thousand dollars; insured for thirty thousand.

A CONSIGNMENT of over two hundred cases of Japanese silk worms' eggs, intended for Italy, arrived in New York last Friday, by way of San Francisco. The last inspection of the sample case showed the eggs to be in a perfect state of preservation.

THE annual Convention of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry will convene in St. Louis next Wednesday. The principal business of the Convention will be the revision of the ritual and perfecting the organization of the Grange. President Adams states that there are between eleven and twelve thousand Granges in the country, with nearly one million members.

SINCE Judge Waite's appointment, Toledo has been in an unmistakable delirium of ecstasy, and there is joy on the Maumee. Her poets have broken loose, too, and here is the lofty flight to which Pegasus has carried one of them:

"Extravagance, this nation's curse,
It stalks through all the land,
Tobacco and strong drink are used
With high and outstretched hand."

THE amount of liquors made and consumed in Austria is very large. The empire is said to contain 2,622 breweries, producing annually 1,136,480,806 litres of beer, or about 249,159,797 gallons. In addition to this, the wine production amounts to about 243,000,000 gallons annually. The population of the country is about 40,000,000, so that the average consumption of every man, woman and child in the empire is about six gallons of wine and six and one-quarter gallons of beer.

THE most strenuous efforts are being made to secure the pardon of Page McCarty, the survivor of the McCarty-Mordecai duel, from the Governor of Virginia. The petition is signed by nearly the whole State Legislature and by a number of the leading citizens of Richmond. The sentence of the prisoner was six months' imprisonment—a punishment light enough for such an offence. Upon the action of the Governor will in a great degree depend the decision whether the bloody code is to be abandoned or continued in Virginia.

THE Congressional reports made Mr. Nesmith utter some words that had a decidedly blasphemous flavor. He used—so the reporter said—the name of the Almighty in what seemed to us a very improper juxtaposition to some reflections on the disposition of certain Indians to interfere with the hair of anybody who came in their way. It is explained now, however, that he said, "If John the Baptist had gone preaching the Gospel in that wilderness he would not have kept the hair on his head twenty-four hours."—*N. Y. Herald.*

WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT attempted suicide near Wheeling on Wednesday evening, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. For the past two years he has not been living with his wife, who went to her fathers' on account of her husband's intemperate habits. He had been South and returned but a few days since. On the evening named he went to the house of his father-in-law, Mr. G. W. Nichols, and met his wife in the hall. After kissing his two children he handed his wife a letter and then shot himself. He now lies in a precarious state with the chances of his recovery.

A SHOOTING affray occurred in Memphis on Thursday night between M. E. Smelzer, local reporter of the *Avalanche*, and Charles T. Robinson, an attache of the *Register*, growing out of some newspaper articles reflecting on each. Robinson called at the *Avalanche* office and demanded a retraction, which Smelzer refused to make. They then started off together, when Robinson struck Smelzer over the head with a pistol, and then fired two shots at him and ran. Smelzer drew a repeater and fired four times at Robinson as he ran. Both parties were arrested and gave bonds for their appearance.

THE master machinists of London propose to treat with their workmen, who have struck for higher wages, as individuals, and offer to raise the wages of those who are worth an increase, provided each man will treat with them personally. It is one of the misfortunes of combinations that they are almost necessarily undiscriminative, and that to enlist the sympathy and support of all the workmen, they must recognize no differences between the skill and habits of industry or indolence among individual members. Thus demands for increase of wages that might be conceded to superior workmen, are sometimes refused because the increase must be given to all or to none—to good and indifferent alike.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

DAYTON, Ohio, is to have a type foundry.

THE puddlers in the Glen-Iron-works, Allentown, are still on a strike.

THE car shop at Blossburg shut down last Thursday. The hands have been offered work at the mines.

THE plane makers at the Sandusky tool works have struck, with the view of recovering a late reduction of twenty per cent. on their wages.

THE St. Louis *Railway Register* of the 23d says the sheet rollers have commenced work at the new scale of prices in the Lacelede rolling mills, of that city.

THE Steubenville, Ohio, *Gazette* of the 23d says: "We understand that the workmen will commence next week to turn the Acme works into glass works."

THERE were 71,507 gross tons of pig iron made in the Lake Superior iron district during 1873, valued at $3,224,235. This is the product of seventeen blast furnaces.

THE Lehigh Iron Company has adopted the plan of rewarding every employee for extra attention to his duties, and where neglect is apparent the delinquent is fined a specified amount.

THE Lehigh Iron Company's furnace No. 2, at Allentown, recently made 36 tons 18 cwt. of superior No. 1 iron in one day. This is an anthracite furnace, 60 feet high and 17 feet at boshes.

THE rolling mill at Massillon, Ohio, now about completed, is for rent to responsible parties. Its capacity is eight puddling and two heating furnaces, with two powerful engines, all in fine order.

THE rail mill at Columbus, Ohio, will resume about the 1st of February, if the men will go to work at the reduction in prices agreed upon by the rail makers at their late meeting in Cleveland.

THE managers of the Ohio City Iron and Nail Works, at Martin's Ferry, desire to engage a good force of workmen, and to secure all parties interested from strikes and lock-outs, offer the following inducements: Any puddler, heater, roller, nailor, coal miner, or their assistants, may subscribe to the capital stock to the amount of $10,000, and pay one-tenth of the amount at time of subscription, and when the works are completed, ready to make iron and nails, will engage the right man for the right place.

SAYS the Ironton (Ohio) *Commercial*: It costs exactly thirty-one dollars to make a ton of S. C. mill iron with a good mixture of Missouri ore. It costs twenty-eight dollars per ton, which has been the cheapest, for a rather limited mixture of Missouri ore. It costs $14.75 per ton for Missouri ore delivered at our city. Hereafter it will be delivered at $11.75 per ton, or $11.25. The ore has declined three dollars per ton already, and it is not definitely settled that eight dollars at the mines will be the standard price for all the year. The Transportation Barge Company have reduced their rates.

THE workmen engaged in mining and smelting in Prussia are united in a kind of self-insurance society, the object of which is the supporting of the sick, superannuated, widowed and orphan members of the craft. In 1871 the Union included ninety-one subdivisions, in which were enrolled the workmen from 5,545 mines, 183 smelting works, and eighteen salt works, to the number of 101,813 regular and 106,940 occasional workmen. The property of the Union is free from taxation, and, counting up all kinds of effects, amounted in 1871 to 42 thalers 4½ groschen per member, or about £62. On January 1, 1873, the Union was caring for 9,269 invalids and 277 "half invalids." During the year, 1,418 invalids were received and 1,651 were removed from the Society's care, and 128 half invalids were received and eighty-four removed. The invalided age has before varied from the fifty-fifth year in 1861 to the 48-8th in 1868; but in 1871 it went just one step lower. It stood at the 48-7th year.

EDUCATIONAL.

MARYLAND spends $40,000 a year on colleges and academies, from which women are excluded, and $5,000 for the exclusive education of young women.

THE Springfield (Mass.) School Committee recommend their teachers especially to watch carefully the health of their scholars, and if they err at all, it should be from assigning their pupils too little study, rather than too much.

THE Missourians have subscribed nearly $50,000 for the chair of applied chemistry in Washington and Lee University; the Kentuckians $25,000 for the chair of history and political economy; the Louisianians $27,000 for the chair of modern languages; the Texans $35,000 for the chair of applied mathematics; the Virginians $25,000 for their chair, and each of these States will complete its endowment to $50,000. The University now has an endowment of $300,000, and an aggregate capital of more than $500,000.

THESE are the qualifications of a good schoolmaster, as recently described to the Indiana Teachers' Association by Prof. W. H. Venable, of Cincinnati: 1. Knowledge of the world and of the demands of American life. 2. Knowledge of man and the demands of human nature; the knowledge of the body and physiology; and the knowledge of the mind and mental philosophy. The additional qualifications are: Freedom from eccentricities, belief in common sense, devotion to principle, love of hard work, love of his race.

A GLOWING tribute to the university founded by Mr. Ezra Cornell was lately paid by Mr. Goldwin Smith. At this university, says Professor Smith, "there are students in their working dresses, and when they have taken honors at the university I have observed with pleasure that they were greeted by their fellow-student with enthusiastic applause. The reason why the success has not been so great as many expected is on account of the difficulty of effectually combining hard manual labor with hard intellectual labor."

THE Boston papers think that the attempt to exclude women from the School Committee "is a manifestation of very honest fogyism, but of a sort of prejudice which, to be consistent, should seek to banish female teachers from the schools altogether. It is by no means a question of women's rights, but is a pure necessity of public education; the experience of London and other English and American cities is ample to prove the great utility of lady members of schools boards; and the committee, if they heed the mass of public opinion and regard the real merits of the case, will do well to take the fiat of the electors as valid on the face of it, and leave the legal side of the question to future developments."

A ROCHESTER paper thinks that one of the evils of the secret societies in colleges is that resulting from the desire of each society to make the best case possible for itself, with those they desire to initiate; "and so, among other things, the recital is had of the prizes the society has taken. It is desirable that the list should be a long one and a brilliant one. Therefore in order to make a great array of prizes the graduate members of the society are called upon to help; and in their zeal for the fraternity and in their easy, and somewhat demoralized good nature, they do help, and many a prize which passes to the credit of the society is bestowed upon compositions written not by the under-graduates, but by graduate members of a number of years standing, by members engaged at the bar, in teaching, at the desk of the editor, and even in the pulpit."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1864.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from MAY 1st to NOVEMBER 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from NOVEMBER 1st to MAY 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in JANUARY and JULY. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. A. Bradley, A. M. Brown, A. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.
Steel Spring covered with Hard Rubber—used in bathing. Light test, safest, neatest, most effectual and best mechanical appliance known. Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss cures rupture, retaining the most difficult with comfort, safety and ease. The fine steel being coated with hard rubber, enables the spring to be contracted in power, shaped to form; being impervious to moisture, will never rust, break, limber, chafe, nor move from place; always clean and good as new. Ruptured persons having suffered the misery, danger and annoyance of sour, rusty, chafing body-adjusted instruments, to appreciation of their merits half them as a comfort, blessing and relief

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
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SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

A. A. McCarty,
64 FOURTH AVENUE,
BROKER,
DEALER IN
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Commercia Paper and Miscellaneous Securities.
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GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000

Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Bugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.

Pays Interest on Deposits.
6 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEER, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
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James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.
FINANCIAL.
Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1874. }

It is generally conceded that no great change will occur in financial directions, until Congress shall take some decided action relative to currency. There is hesitancy and doubt in all departments of business, because of the uncertainty of Congressional action. If it is understood that nothing will be done, it will follow that business must be adjusted to a moderate supply of currency, and enterprise will be accordingly checked. If a larger supply is provided, or elasticity is given it, the spring will develop great activity. Thus all is hesitative because of the doubtful condition of things.

Last week closed with a busy market. The Philadelphia call loans rated at 6 per cent., strictly first-class two-name paper, three and four months, at 6 per cent., strictly first-class single-name paper at 7@8 per cent., loans on Government collateral at 5@6 per cent., on first-class bonds and stocks at per cent., and on second-class bonds and stocks at 7@8 per cent. Paper of all grades is reported very scarce. The banks all want legitimate business paper, and it is about as much as many of them can do to find employment for their very large deposits.

In Chicago the money market presents but few important changes yet. The demand for money is still very active from parties who are anticipating heavy deliveries of grain and provisions on the first of the month. The supply of funds is, however, ample, and some of the banks would even be glad to increase their loans.

In New York the bank statement shows an increase of loans, but a corresponding accumulation of legal tenders. The stock market was stronger in the Vanderbilt shares,—but dull and lifeless, in general features.

The Michigan Central Railway earnings for the third week in January show an increase of $36,539. The Chicago and Northwest earnings show an increase of $23,188 for the third week, $129,092 for the first three weeks and $1,175,556 for seven months and three weeks—from June 1, to January 31.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.	Sat'day.
Gold closed at	111¾	111¾
U. S. 5-20's—1867—coupons	118¼	118¾
Do., do. 1881.	117¾	117¾
5-20 1862	115¾	115¾
" 1864	115¾	115¾
" 1865.	117¾	117¾
" 1865 new.	116¾	116¾
" 1867.	116¾	116¾
" 1868—coupons.	117¾	117¾
10-40's	112¾	112¾
6-20's—coupons	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's	115¼	115¼
New 5 per cents	112½	112¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103¾	103¾
Erie	50¾	50¾
C. C. & I. C.	30¾	30¾
Reading	46¾	46¾
Do. preferred	70¾	71¾
Michigan Southern	81¾	81¾
Do. Central	91¾	91¾
North Western Common	58¾	58¾
Do. preferred	71¾	71¾
Rock Island	104¼	104¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88	88
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾
Western Union Telegrap	75¾	75¾
Ohio & Mississippi	34	34¾
Union Pacific	34¾	35
Toledo & Wabash	53¾	53
Harlem	124	124¾
Chicago and Alton	109¾	110
Adams Express	94¾	94¾
American Express	64¾	65
U. S. Express	69¾	69¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	71¾	71¾
I. C.	101¾	101¾
Fort Wayne	91¾	92¼

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnish the following qu stations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Friday	Sat'day
Penna. Central	48¾	48¾
Reading	57¾	57
United Cos. of N. J.	121¾	121¾
Oil Creek	17	17¼
Lehigh Valley	60	60¾
Central Transportation	43	43
Empire do.	30	30
A. V. R R 7-30	90½	91¾
Penna. scrip dividend	96	96¾

NEW YORK, January 31, 1874.

The specie shipments for the week were $297,491, principally silver bars. The imports of dry goods during the week were $2,727,250, and of general merchandise $3,156,722. The Treasury disbursements were $171,000. The customs receipts amounted to $427,000. The total imports for the month of January show a decrease from the corresponding month of last year of $10,750,000, and a like comparison of produce exports shows an increase of $3,500,000. Money closed easy at 4, and discounts at 6. Sterling was dull at 483¾ for sixty days and 486¼@487 for sight. Gold was steady at 111¾@111¾, and closed at 111¾. The carrying rates were 2@7. The clearings were $33,000,000. State bonds were quiet and steady. Governments were strong, with considerable doing. Stocks were strong in the early day, but reacted at the second call, with a decline of ¼@1, and closed steadier slightly above the lowest point of the day. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 129,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Western Union, 13,000 Union Pacific, 6,500 Wabash, 11,000 Pacific Mail, 5,000 Ohios, 12,000 C. C. & I. C., and 9,000 Erie.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$2,384,700
Specie, decrease	1,397,000
Legal tenders, increase	994,400
Deposits, increase	328,000
Circulation, decrease	125,000

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 118¾; 5-20's '62, 114¾; do. '64, 116¾; do. '65, 117¾; 5 20s '65, new, 116¾; do. '67, 117¾; do. '68, 117¾; new 5's, 112¾; 10-40's, 113¾; Currency 6's, 114¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 92¾; Tennessee, old, 81; do. new, 81; Virginia, new, 48; do. old, 39; North Carolina, old, 23; do. new, 15.

Stocks.—Canton, 75; Western Union Telegraph Co., 75¾; Quicksilver, 29¼; Adams Express, 94¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 72; American Express, 63½; United States Express, 69¾; Pacific Mail, 41; New York Central, 103; Erie, 50¾; do. preferred, 71; Harlem, 124½; do. preferred, 119; Michigan Central, 94; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88; Northwestern common, 58¾; do preferred, 71¾; Rock Island, 105¾; New Jersey Central, 102½; St. Paul, 46¾; do preferred, 71; Toledo & Wabash, 52¾; do. preferred, 70; Ft. Wayne, 91¾; Terre Haute, 14; do. preferred, 33; Chicago & Alton, 103; do. preferred, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 34¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 76¾; Burlington & Quincy, 106; Lake Shore, 91½; Panama, 313½; Illinois Central, 101½; Union Pacific, 34¾; Central Pacific, 95; Union, 85¾; Hartford & Erie, 27¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106¾.

LONDON, January 31.—5-20s, P. M.—Consols: 92¾@93¾; 5-20s '65, 108¾; do '67, 108¼; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 102¾; New York Central, 95; Erie, 45¾@45½; do preferred, 69¾.

PARIS, January 31.—Rentes 58f 10c

FRANKFORT, January 31.—5-20s, 76½, 93.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, January 31, 1874. }

Trade in general merchandise has been moderately active during the past week: it is true, the demand is mainly to supply actual wants as they arise and the inquiry is chiefly for articles of absolute necessity, yet there is a very fair business in the aggregate: some of our produce merchants are complaining, and others, while conceding that trade is not particularly active, claim that it is fully as good as it usually is at this season of the year. Money matters are working more satisfactory, collections are improving, and confidence, which was badly shaken by the recent panic, is almost fully restored again.

APPLES—Selling in a jobbing way at $3.50@4 per bbl., as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—65 to 75c ₩ gallon.

BEANS—$2@2.25 ₩ bushel.

BUTTER—The supply of choice butter continues unequal to the demand, hence, prices are firm but unchanged, 32@38c. The receipts during the past week have been more liberal, but there is no accumulation.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@4c.

CURRENCY IN DEMAND—@2c ₩ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Are selling in a regular way at $6@12 ₩ brl., according to quality.

CHEESE—The market continues firm, with a strong upward tendency, although there has been no change in prices within the past 24 hours. We continue to quote prime Ohio Factory at 15¾@16.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands still quoted at 15c by the car load, and 18@20 cts additional for smaller lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 8@10c, as to quality Peaches, halves, 13@14; mixed, 10@12. Blackberries, 14@15.

EGGS—Continues dull, and prices are weak with a drooping tendency; we understand that fresh have been sold within the past few days as low as 23c, although dealers generally quote at 28@33. Pickled eggs seem to be almost unsaleable at any price.

FLOUR—The market is firm, but quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote spring wheat clears at $5.75@6.00; winter wheat brands, $6.00@6.50; white, $6@10 Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—There have been no operations in ₩ heat in the market to-day, not for want of buyers, but because there has been no Wheat here except that which was brought in by teams. We continue to quote Tennessee and Ohio red at $1.68@1.68, and white at $1.70@1.75. The arrivals of Corn are light to-day, and as the supply is barely equal to the demand the market is firm but unchanged. 54@56 Ear Corn is still held at $1.60 on track; new shelled is held at 70@73 and old at 78@80. The supply of Rye in this market continues very meagre, but there does not seem to be much inquiry for it, and in the absence of sales, we continue to quote at $1.

GROCERIES—There is a continued steady demand for the leading grocery staples, but the market in a general way presents but little that is really new or important. Prices, although unchanged, are firm.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11½; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¼; Ex. C, 10; Circle C, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 22@24; good to prime, 19@21; fair, 18@20. Roasted 1 pound packages, 24c; Java, 30@35c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75@80c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

SYRUPS—Sugar House, White Drips, 70c; Sugar Dripe, 60c; Amber, 60@65; Golden Syrup, 55@60, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 8@8¼c.

HOMINY—$4@5.50 ₩ brl.

HAY—There is an increased demand for baled, and this together with decreased receipts has caused a firmer feeling, although prices remain unchanged, selling on wharf and track, from $18 to $22 ₩ ton.

ONIONS—The arriva's recently have been more liberal, but the market is still reported steady at $2@2.75 ₩ brl., according to quality.

POTATOES—Prime Peach Blows continue to bring $1.30@1.35 ₩ bushel in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—Quiet and unchanged. Dressed Chickens, 10@12. Turkeys, 14@15 Geese, 8@10.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar cured hams, 12 lb. 13. Ex. Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₩ dozen. Boston Shoulders, per lb, 9¾. Bacon Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c. Mess Pork, family barrel, Refined Lard, 10c for tierce use, in tres, 10¼. Do. half bbls, 11c. Do. thirds 11¾. Do. in 5 lb. cadties, 12¾c. Do in 5 lb. 12¾c do. in 3 lb. pails 13¾c ₩ pound. Do. in 2 lb pails, 13. Do in 5 lb. pails, 12¾. Do. in 5 ₩ pails, 13¾c. Ham Sausage, 10.

RAGS—Selling at 2@2¼c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.90 ₩ brl. by the car load, and $1.95 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is still quoted at $2; Clover Seed at $5.50@6 and Timothy at $3.50@3.75.

TALLOW—6@6½c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1.09@1.09 ₩ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY. }
SATURDAY, January 31, 1874. }

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of the different kinds of stock for the week, and to afford a comparison we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	368 cars	336 cars
Hogs	18 "	183 "
Sheep	45 "	91 "
Horses	29 "	17 "
Mules	21 "	14 "
Total	541 "	833 "

CATTLE.

The supply, as will be observed, was small, unusually so, the arrivals as compared with last week showing a falling off of 170 cars. From Monday up until Wednesday, trade was very slow and unsatisfactory. Holders in view of the very limited offerings, made an effort to put prices up, but buyers were unwilling to take hold of an advance, and the Philadelphia men, our main stand by, instead of being satisfied to buy at an advance, were clamorous for a reduction. They claimed that their market had been unusually hard one, that they had no margin on what cattle they bought here last week, and unless owners were satisfied to drop at least 2@3c ₩ cwt., as compared with the rates current last week, that they would not buy a bullock. This was the situation on Tuesday, and up until noon the following day, there was a regular block, owners wanting an advance, and buyers asking for a reduction. On Wednesday after noon both parties, finding that it was useless to stand out any longer, conceded slightly, and from that until the close of Thursday, trade was pretty active, and the bulk of the cattle on sale changed hands and at about last week's rates, hence holders did not succeed in establishing any advance, nor on the other hand, did buyers succeed in buying any lower. There were some few cars purchased for shipment to New York, and to the interior of the State, but the most of the purchases were for Philadelphia, and but for the Philadelphia buyers, our market would not amount to much just now; as already stated, they are our main stand by.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra native steers, 1,500 ℔s	6.15@6.25
Prime native steers, 1,300 @1,400 ℔s	6.00@6.0
Good native steers, 1,100@1,300 ℔s	5.50@5.75
Fair to medium 900@1,100 ℔s	5.00@5.25
Good 800@900 stockers	4.00@4.50
Old cows, bulls, etc. etc.	3.00@3.50

There were some owners, who, unwilling to sell at prevailing prices, shipped on further east, but we incline to the belief that the great bulk of cattle that were on sale changed hands as western men have learned by past experience that it is best to sell here.

HOGS.

The run was much smaller than that of last week and very common in point of quality. There has been a gradual falling off in this regard for some time past, and well informed dealers predict that there is not likely to be any improvement in quality; they argue that all the good hogs have been marketed, and that the "mullins" such as are now coming forward, will have to be taken in place thereof. As compared with the close of last week, there has been a sharp advance, and prices are higher now than they have been for several months. Prime Philadelphia hogs may be quoted at 6.65@6.70, and while there has as yet been nothing sold that high, an extra lot could no doubt have been disposed of to day at 6¾; good mixed here, 6.30@6.50; fair to good Yorkers, 6¼@6—one bunch sold today at 6.10.

SHEEP.

As will be seen, the arrivals were less than one half of those of last week, 45 cars against 91, and with an increased demand the market was firmer, showing an advance of a full ¼, and even at the advance the supply, especially of the better grades, was unequal to the demand. Extra fine wool 192 lbs. sold at prime 5@5¼, 5¼@5¾. Extra open wool 120@130 lbs., 6¼@6¾; prime 100@110 lbs., 6@6¼.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, January 31, 1874. }

The Crude market has been very stiff all week, and closes strong at a sharp advance, as compared with this day week: quoted to day at $1.55 ₩ brl for "United pipes" and $1.60@1.70 for "Union," equal to about 4¼@4½ ₩ gallon delivered here. These are the highest rates we have had to record for several months, and notwithstanding there are those who contend that the advance has been too rapid to be sustained, the tendency, according to present indications, is still upward. Refiners generally, it is evident from the continued liberal receipts, are still buying, although some of them are a little timid in regard to stocking up very largely, being apprehensive that there may be a break; tankers are also buying freely, and they are responsible mainly for the sharp advance, as without their aid in buying producers would not have been able to run prices up as rapidly as they did. However, while refiners, who were not fortunate enough to buy when the article was very cheap, feel badly in consequence of the advance, yet we think the trade generally are very well satisfied, as the prices current before the recent upward movement set in, it is well known did not pay the producer

The Refined market is quiet but considerably firmer in sympathy with the raw material, and prices are compared with last week, are higher. However, it is moving very slowly, as is usually the case at this season of the year, and the advance in prices has not as rapid as in the Crude article. About the best offers that can be obtained for February, delivered in Philadelphia, are 1¼ for first half, and 1¼ for last half of the month, although it is stated that, taking present prices as a basis, it cannot be laid down there under 1¾@1¾, this being the case the offers are very meagre, and it is evident that exporters will have to get their ideas up whenever they want to buy.

The barrel market has been slow all week, and prices are lower; we now quote countries at $1.80, and city make, $1.85.

Receipts crude this week	40,891 bbl
" " last week	54,346 "
" " same time, 1873	155,885 "
" " same time, 1873	119,349 "
Exports refined this week	2,068 "
" " last week	967 "
" " Jan'y 1 to date	15,170 "
" " same time 1873	26,154 "

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stevenson	Fairview O. W.	800
Tack Bros.	Standard O. W.	770
Lockhart and F.	Brilliant O. W.	2,167
Bushnell	Standard O. W.	567
Tack Bros.	Iron City O. W.	474
Total.		4,517

New York Iron Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, January 30—American Pig—The general market continues quiet. The companies do not appear disposed to make contracts at present market values, claiming to be unable to make a profit, while buyers on the other hand appear to be indifferent, and do not advance their views. How long this state of affairs will continue it is impossible to conjecture. On the whole, there does not appear to be much undertone to the market: the threatened coal strike, which has agitated dealers for some time seems to be all settled, and there is little fear now that the furnaces will have to blow out for want of coal. The sales during the past week have all been of small quantities for consumption, aggregating say one thousand tons of Lo-

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The weather continues cloudy and cold—has been freezing almost incessantly during the past 48 hours. The river continues to recede steadily but is in fine navigable condition. The Allegheny was putting out some ice yesterday, but it was thin and scattered. Business was exceedingly dull at the wharf all last week. Freights for all points were scarce, and boats experienced great difficulty in getting a trip, we are in hopes, however, that there will be a decided change for the better this week.

The Juniata is due from Cincinnati to-day with a big trip, and as will be seen by card, she is announced to return on Wednesday.

The Fearless is announced to take her departure for St. Louis on Wednesday.

The Exporter is en route for this port from New Orleans.

—The Shreveport Times says: The wreck of the Royal George was sold at marshal's sale in New Orleans last Tuesday for $2010 to John Kouns & Co. The proceeds of the sale were instantly gobbled by the Government. And there we have a sale, and wrongs that she has never been registered in the Custom House, and the Government only knows her as a pirate—that is, a boat without papers. Orders have been issued from Washington to take away the licenses of all the officers on her at the time of the explosion. She will be pulled off the list of boats, and comes out under a new name one of the best low water boats in the trade.

—The Louisville Gazette of Saturday says: The body of Capt. John Johnson, whose funeral took place last Sunday, was not buried till Thursday. The grave was frozen to the depth of the casket, and being walled by brick, the defect could not be remedied immediately. Thursday the body was taken from the vault, and interred in the presence of Thos. Sherlock, Henry A. J nes, D. R. Morten, D. J. Williams, John Bailey and M. M. McCullough.

—In the winter of 1836 the steamer William Robinson, a $5,500 bale vessel, landed in Wolf River and run aground on both sides of Geese Bayou to take on a cargo of cotton. The steam boat landing was about the mouth of Wolf in those days, and the whole front of the city was lined with flatboats down to Madison. The Robinson was a Cumberland boat at that period. She ranked as a whopper in size.

—Six barges are being loaded at St. Louis for the towboat Imperial, with twenty thousand bushels of wheat, forty thousand bushels of corn, and two thousand sacks of oats, for New Orleans. This will be the first large shipment of wheat from St. Louis to New Orleans for two years This grain will be placed for sale in the New Orleans market, and, if not purchased, it will be forwarded to Liverpool.

—The Nashville Union and American of Wednesday says: The Shipper's Own arrived from Cincinnati with a full cargo, including 1,100 barrels potatoes for the house of Genet & Co. This craft has proved already to be a money making institution. The receipts for the round trip were upwards of $2,700, the profit being some $1,000 or $1,200.

—Capt. A. W. Fenton, of Red River fame, has purchased Captain Hendrick's interest in the Argosy, and contemplates building a new hull for her machinery, and will introduce her as a boat in the Cincinnati and Red River trade. In the meantime Capt. F. will use the Argosy for towing purposes.

—Railroads are making a terrible effort to control the commerce of the Upper Mississippi. There is now but one boat—the Colossal—running between St. Louis and Keokuk, and she finds it hard to exist at the low rates forced upon her by the railroad companies.

—Captain W. L. Hambleton is one of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Illinois to build a soldiers' monument at Mound City, Ill., worth $25,000.

—The Louisville Courier-Journal's Esperanza will leave St. Louis for Cincinnati and Pittsburgh early this week.

—Thos. Ironsides took freight at Cincinnati, Thursday, at 15c per hundred; pork at 40c, and whisky at 60 cents.

—Captain Isaac Whittaker has gone to Chicago.

—The Laura Davis received at St. Louis 500 tons of wheat, oats and rye for Nashville.

The Illinois river is now at a good stage of water for steamboating and free from ice.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

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DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyre, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,
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RIVER PACKETS.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Weekly Packet
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4—P. M.
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STEAMER
JUNIATA.
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W. S. DRAVO.....Clerk
Giving through receipts to Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans.
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PALMER & CO.,
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For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
WEDNESDAY, February 4.
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FEARLESS AND BARGES.
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.
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Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay," being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address,
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LATEST NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

A Railway After an Additional Subsidy.

Complaints from Grangers

General Sherman's Views on the Indian Peace Policy.

Improvement of the Monongahela River

Congressional Cheap Transportation Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, February 1, 1874.

Agricultural Statistics.

In compliance with petitions from farmers in all parts of the country, the House Agricultural Committee will to-morrow report favorably a bill authorizing the Commissioner to ascertain and make public, as early as possible, the amount of each agricultural product in the various States and Territories, the cost of getting the same to the nearest market, and various other facts of importance to the producer and consumer.

A Railway After an Additional Subsidy.

The claims of the Atchison & Pikes Peak Railroad Company, now known as the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, to an additional subsidy, is being quietly pushed by the most able attorneys in the country.

River and Harbor Improvements.

The subject of River and Harbor Improvements is now before the sub-committee of the House Commerce Committee, of which General Negley is an influential member.

For improving the Monongahela river the original estimate of $50,000 has only been reduced $3,000, leaving $47,000 to be expended, which will be used to complete the dam and lock now being built at Hoard's Rocks. When this dam was commenced it was designed to build it only eleven and a half feet in hight, but as the obligation of the Navigation Co. to extend slack water to the State line is limited to four feet, they have decided to build only one dam, raising the water 16 feet, and will complete the 4 foot navigation by dredging at Saddler's Bar.

This action of the company will compel the Government to raise their dam to fifteen and one-half feet hight, which will be done, and the work pushed to completion by December first of the present year.

Manufacture and Mining Department.

The House Committee on Manufactures have decided to report adversely upon the bill to establish at the seat of Government a "Department of Manufacture and Mining," and will recommend that the Bureau of Statistics perform the work authorized by the bill, an important section of which aims to acquire and diffuse useful information upon subjects connected with manufacturing and mining industries.

Complaints from Grangers.

The House Committee on Agriculture have classified and referred to sub-committees all petitions, memorials and complaints that have been received from the grangers. The sub-committees will consider them as fast as possible and report the requisite legislation. The entire Committee on Agriculture are unanimous in their desire to remedy as far as possible all the causes of complaints, and will prepare bills for such purposes.

Contracts for Carrying the Mails.

Bids for the contracts for carrying the mails in Montana and other Territories are coming in rapidly at the Contract Office in this city. The letting will begin Tuesday, February 3d, and continue for two weeks. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1874.

General Sherman on Indian Affairs.

General Sherman was again before the House Military Committee to-day, and spoke of the army in connection with Indian affairs. He pointed out on a map a region of country in Texas two hundred miles long by one hundred broad, comprising half a dozen organized counties, which, when he passed through, two years ago, was entirely depopulated, the inhabitants having had to abandon their homes on account of constant incursions by Indians. He said he had been led to believe these Indians were Comanches, but it was pretty well understood now that they were Kiowas, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, who ranged from the Fort Sill reservation, eight hundred miles off, penetrating through military posts and helping themselves to the horses and stock of their Texan friends, which they preferred doing rather than be at the trouble of raising them themselves. He gave a graphic account of his interview with Santanta at Fort Sill, when he had Santanta, Santank and Big Tree arrested, double ironed, and sent back to Texas to be tried for an attack up on a wagon train and the murder of twelve out of the seventeen teamsters, one of whom was bound to the wagon wheel and burned. Santank was killed in an attempt to escape, but the other two were tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but the influence of humanitarians, who regarded such action on the part of Indians as a mere exhibition of moral insanity, had induced Governor Davis, of Texas, who ought to have known better, to commute the sentence of Santanta and Big Tree, and the same influences at Washington had finally restored them to freedom, and they were now on a reservation, ready to start out on more murderous raids. If they should scalp Governor Davis the next time, General Sherman intimated that he would not shed many tears. He spoke of the Modoc war, and characterized it as his opinion that General Canby had been the victim of the temporizing Quaker policy applied to the Indians. He favored the transfer of the Indians from the control of the Interior Department to that of the War Department, and expressed his conviction that the army was more kindly disposed to the Indians than the citizens generally were, and that if the country demanded extremely charitable treatment of the Indians it could be accomplished by and through the agency of the army better than by and through the agency of those persons who professed more charity than the soldiers, but who did not practice it so much.

Cheap Transportation Meeting.

The adjourned meeting to-night of Representatives in favor of cheap transportation was, although short notice, quite numerous. Senator Stone, of Missouri, offered a preamble and resolution, the former setting forth the opposition of the Towing Association of New Orleans to the improvement of the South Pass channel, and the latter calling upon the Government to impose fines upon all persons wilfully destroying the works of river and harbor improvements, and also asking an appropriation of $150,000 to continue the work of improving the mouth of the Mississippi river during the next fiscal year.

Mr. Stone was requested to call the attention of Congress to the matter on Monday next.

Speeches in the House of Representatives.

In the House, sitting as in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Parker, of Missouri, in the chair, speeches were made by Mr. Cox on the finance question, by Mr. Wilson (Ind.) on the Pacific Railroad question, by Mr. Hooper (Mass.) on the army bill, and by Mr. Kellogg (Conn.) on currency, interspersed with ludicrous left-handed compliments between Messrs. Kelly, Beck, Havens and Mellish on the finances.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1874.

Business of the Pension Office.

Members of Congress who have taken interest enough in the matter to confer with General Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, are of the opinion that an immediate appropriation should be made, and the number of clerks materially increased, so that the business of his office may be kept up.

The Virginia Conservative Members.

A rather singular feature attended the caucus of the Democratic on Thursday evening last. It seems that invitations to attend were sent to the Conservative members from Virginia, but the latter gentlemen were rather reluctant to attend, alleging as a reason, that while they vote with Democrats of the North on general questions, yet they do not propose to allow their political wheelbarrow to be hitched on to the rear of the old Democratic wagon, and that in all special measures looking to the good of their State, they will act independently of the party.

The Tobacco Tax Question.

There is probably no question before the House at present, not even excepting the Civil Rights bill, that lies so near the heart of the Southern members, as the desire to reduce, if possible, and not increase, the taxation of tobacco. They allege that it would be absolutely ruinous to the best interests of the South, their chief source of money being the tobacco crop. At the present rate of production it is stated that the small town of Lynchburg alone, last year, yielded a tax to the Government of $2,500,000.

Postal Telegraph—Mr. Cresswell's Recommendation.

As far as can be ascertained, Mr. Cresswell's recommendation of what is known as the postal telegraph, will be subjected to severe cross firing during the present session, without any definite conclusion being arrived at. One reason of this non-adoption is the fear Congress has of going into anything of an experimental kind.

Post-Offices and Postroads.

The House Committee on Post-Offices and Postroads have perfected a bill which will be reported on Monday, which virtually restores the franking privilege on printed matter.

It is based upon the grounds that nine-tenths of the people demand information upon the legislation of Congress, and think a very large majority of them do not take any daily paper, and, therefore, do not have ready facilities for obtaining such information, and some of the members do not hesitate to affirm that the more people learn of their proceedings the more correct and pure will be the legislation.

The bill provides that all matter that is ordered to be printed by Congress shall pass through the mail free of postage, but prohibits all epistolary correspondence from free postage.

The presentation of the bill, however, will be the opening wedge for all sorts of amendments, and it is more than likely that all official correspondence will be transmitted by official frank.

An Erroneous Impression Corrected.

A large number of shipowners are under a wrong impression as to the inspection fees to be charged. The rules at the Treasury Department is, however, that when a vessel is inspected with a view to sale, or where it is inspected preparatory to changing its business, i. e., a change from a freight to a passenger boat, etc., the vessel is to pay.

DIAMOND.

HOME NEWS.

The iron works of the Osage Iron Works Company situated in Missouri, will be offered at bankrupt sale, at Jefferson City, Mo., on the 26th inst. A full description of the works will be found on our first page.

Free Concert.

A concert was announced in these columns on Saturday, to be given at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association on to-morrow evening. Since that announcement severe illness has occurred in the family of one of the singers, and an indefinite postponement of the concert is necessitated.

Fell Through a Trestle Work.

On Saturday evening a little boy named Mullen was fatally injured at Temperanceville. The lad was gathering coal, when, as he was jumping from a car, slipped and fell through the trestle work, striking on his head, fracturing his skull. He was picked up and carried to a house near by and a physician summoned. But very little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Railroad Thieves Still Busy.

The thieves who have been so successful in Allegheny of late in breaking into the freight cars of the Fort Wayne Road, received a slight shock to their nerves on Saturday night, but not sufficiently strong to capture them. On that evening, no doubt encouraged by their previous good luck, a freight car, standing on the track near Nixon street, was broken open and entered by them, but they were scared off, though they succeeded in taking with them a box of ladies shoes.

People's Savings Bank.

We publish to-day a statement of this institution that will be pleasant for both the Depositors and Stockholders to examine. The July statement showed a deposit account of $610,212 20. To-day's exhibit shows $674,918 07 of a deposit account. This demonstrates fully that depositors have full confidence that the bank is well managed, and is gradually growing in strength. We are gratified to see this, and hope it will receive the attention, of those wanting a bank to safely deposit their earnings, it deserves.

The Returns.

The City Assessors are busy with the returns of taxables preparing for City Clerk Morrow to make the new apportionment. Up to noon on Saturday the following wards had been reported:

	No. Taxables.
Fifth ward	613
Eighth ward	1,150
Eleventh ward	1,068
Twenty sixth ward	1,324
Twenty seventh ward	768
Thirty-sixth ward	427

Market Committee.

The Market Committee of City Councils held a meeting on Saturday evening in Clerk Morrow's office. Messrs. Foley and Kerr presented a report of the investigation of Weighmaster Black, who was charged with neglect of duty and drunkeness. They reported as finding the charges sustained, and recommended his discharge. Mr. Black presented his resignation, but it was laid on the table, and on motion, Mr. Black was discharged. Mr. P. T. Johnson was elected to fill the discharged weighmaster's place at the Diamond scales.

E. G. Kreban, a member of the School Board of Birmingham, asked for an abatement of rent for the use of Market Hall, which was granted.

Following are the disbursements in the market department for January:

No. 9. Salaries and bills	$569 18
No. 20. Ninth ward	25 00
No. 27. Fifth avenue	153 71
No. 31. South Side market	158 34
	$906 23

The election of Market constables was postponed till a future meeting.

Mr. Cashey, Superintendent, asked the appointment of a sub-committee to examine the condition of the roof of the Ninth ward market. A new market house is absolutely necessary.

On motion, the Superintendent was authorized to make an examination of the repairs needed and report to the next meeting.

Mayor's Office Report for January.

According to the report of Major Hartzell, Mayor's clerk, the following have been the receipts of the Mayor's office during the past month:

RECEIPTS.

Fines and forfeitures	$ 953 25
Police fees	170 85
Jail Receipts (December)	373 00
Licenses	615 00
	$2,112 10

From Deputy Mayors—not included in above:

James Salisbury, fines, &c	$ 11 25
G. W. Nicholls, fines, &c	61 65
M. Grier, fines, &c	59 00
J. P. Heisel, fines, &c	86 30
	$218 10

Deputy Mayors Barker and Irwin's returns were not received.

CENTRAL STATION.

No. of prisoners received	536
Arrested for drunkenness	231
Arrested for drunk and disorderly	268
Arrested for vagrancy	37
	536
Paid fines	197
Committed to jail	194
Committed to Work House	76
Discharged	66
Sent up for trial	2
Released	1
	536

THE EXPRESS ROBBERS.

Dudley and Wales Sentenced on Saturday.

Saturday morning in the United States District Court, the motion for a new trial in the case of Dudley and Wales came up for disposal.

After the argument, the Court over-ruled the motion and passed sentence upon the two prisoners.

In the case against W. R. Wales, the aggregate penalties amounted to an imprisonment of five years in the penitentiary, and a fine of two hundred dollars. In the case of R. L. Dudley, the penalties amount to six years imprisonment and a fine of one thousand dollars. The prisoners were remanded.

PITTSBURGH'S QUANDARY.

How About the New Charter—The Court will not Interfere—an Intimation from the Judiciary—The New Charter Considered Void.

The intimation given in the GAZETTE a week or so ago, that the Court, if appealed to, would likely decide against the new charter, had a semi-official confirmation on Saturday. It came about it this way. City Clerk Morrow addressed a communication to Sheriff Hare, calling attention to Article 2, Section 15 of the new charter, which reads as follows:

"SECTION 15. That the Sheriff of Allegheny county, in his annual proclamation prior to the October election, in eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and in a proclamation to be issued prior to the election in December thereafter, be and he is hereby required to give notice, in such form as may be prescribed by the Court of Common Pleas of said county, to the qualified electors within the boundaries described and mentioned in the first section of this Act, of the elections to be held and the offices and number of persons to be voted for under and by the provisions hereof. At all subsequent elections the Mayor of the city shall issue his proclamation in such form as may be prescribed by ordinances or other laws of the city.

As the clerk desired to know what action Sheriff Hare proposed to take, that gentleman laid the communication before the County Solicitor, Mr. S. H. Geyer, who in turn submitted it to the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday morning, and asked for instruction.

His Honor Judge Stowe was presiding on the bench at the time, and he declined to take any action in the matter whatever. He held that the Sheriff was not the proper officer to issue such a proclamation, and intimated, although the opinion was not expressed in definite terms, that he considered the charter null and void, as it was signed on the seventh, while the Constitution went into effect on the 1st of January.

Sheriff Hare accordingly has decided not to issue a proclamation, and thus practically the new Charter is ignored.

City Attorney Bigelow, who returned from Harrisburg on Saturday, reports an interview with Attorney General Dimmick in which the latter reiterated his opinion—published in the GAZETTE a couple of weeks ago—that the new Charter was null and void because it was not signed on the 7th—the day the new Constitution was proclaimed. It is said the Attorney General will write an opinion to that effect at an early day.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas.

(Before Judges Stowe & Collier.)

William [illegible]te was sworn and admitted to practice on oath of A. H. Miller.

The writ of *de lunatico inquirendo* issued in the case of Henry McCullough, was suspended, it appearing that the respondent has been restored to sound mind.

An order was made changing the place of holding elections in the first precinct of Wilkins township to the school house near Swissvale station, and appointing William Swissbelm Judge, and John S. McKelvy and James Hawkins Inspectors.

A preliminary order was made granting the Mt. Lebanon Building and Loan Association a charter of incorporation. A similar order was made in the application of the Equitable Building and Loan Association for a charter.

A rule was granted on the city of Allegheny at the instance of the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue as prayed for, returnable on Saturday, February 14th, at ten o'clock, A. M. The writ is petitioned for to compel the payment of $5,546 purchase money for said road.

Mary J. Highberger filed a petition in divorce from her husband, C. F. Highberger, on the grounds of desertion. A supoena was awarded.

U. S. District Court.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

In this court to-day, in the matter of W. Rhodes, of Luzerne county, bankrupt, the report of sale of real estate by assignee was approved and sale confirmed.

In the matter of W. Watson, of Warren county, bankrupt, the report of Register Woodruff, recommending the satisfaction of the lien of Adnah Neyhart, was approved.

The case of the Artizans Deposit Bank vs. John V. McDonald, deceased, alleged bankrupt, was discontinued.

In the matter of Jas. M. House, of Washington county, bankrupt, the resolutions of creditors superseding the bankruptcy proceedings by arrangement under the forty-third section of the Act, by which W. S. Bryson was nominated for trustee, and resolutions approved.

In the matter of Heckleman & Hummell, the assignee was allowed to sell certain real estate, discharged of liens.

MRS. LIVERMORE IN ALLEGHENY.

Her Lecture Saturday Night—The Conundrum Answered—A Sunday Service that was Postponed, and Why—"Warring a Good Warfare" in the Afternoon.

The "Queen of the Platform," Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, whose title is as just as it is felicitous, will doubtless remember her visit to our sister city across the river, for it was attended with circumstances calculated to impress themselves on any memory.

First came the lecture of Saturday evening, notice of which had been previously pretty generally circulated through the agency of the "Art Preservative," and which attracted to the North Avenue M. E. church, in which it was given, an audience, large in numbers and especially conspicuous for intelligence and culture:—in truth, the size and character of the audience was as highly complimentary to the lecturer as it was surprisingly satisfactory to those who looked at it from a pecuniary standpoint.

The lady—unlike most of the gentler sex, who edify from the platform—made her appearance promptly at the hour designated, and after being introduced by the pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes, proceeded in a way that was both entertaining and instructive to answer the parental conundrum "What *shall* we do with our daughters?" The answer of the cultured Bostonian, occupied about an hour and a half of time in its promulgation and would take up, perhaps, several columns of this journal were it given as spoken. Narrowed down within briefest limits however, it was to the effect that the "daughters" ought to be disposed of first, by giving them a thorough physical development by the aid of a perfectly natural training, fresh air, plenty of free exercise, a discarding of the "fashionable" so-called, in raiment, and the substitution of clothing that would not retard growth or cramp nature into the production of deformities. Second in importance came the duty of providing for the mental growth of the "daughters" by throwing open to them the college doors and offering all the advantages that were available to lead them to the very highest intellectual development. Then third, but not least, breaking down the false barriers which obstruct the pathway of women now, and giving them freedom to choose that occupation to which inclination or opportunity guided them, irrespective of whether it was "man's work" or "a woman's sphere."

To the filling out of the outline thus sketched, Mrs. Livermore brought into use a logical power of argument, an apparently exhaustless store of fact, and a wealth of beautiful imagery and cultured grace of expression, that charmed the hearer, and, if demonstrations of pleasure were any criterion certainly brought conviction as well as entertainment, to an audience which seemed completely spellbound and was heartily responsive with appreciation.

The pleasure manifested by the hearers was of such a character, as to induce a general expression of approval when, at the close of the lecture, the minister who presided announced that the lecturess had been prevailed upon to occupy his pulpit the following morning at the regular hour of service.

The church was again the center of attraction on yesterday morning for an audience that filled all its available comfortable seating capacity some time in advance of the commencement of the regular exercises. The people, however, kept coming in, and there were indications of a literally "full to overflowing" house; the choir had just finished singing the anthem, when the lady was seated in the pulpit, and the regular exercises were about to be opened, when a natty gentleman officiating as usher, whose eyes shone with ten-fold brilliancy, and whose ambrosial locks—evidently from some unwonted excitement, were not unlike "quills upon the fretted porcupine," was observed to glide as graceful and lisetly as a gazelle of the West up the center aisle, and communicate startling intelligence to the minister on the platform. The ministerial mien as received the intelligence with a degree of calmness, and the ministerial form moved to the desk, from which the request was made,—"will the audience please return from the hasty repast, which, there is no danger, but an accident has occurred that will interfere with our services." The "audience" before the sentence had been completed proceeded to "retire" in the usual way under such circumstances, but a beautiful ball of fire—editorial note books, flashed, as it were in the air, half a dozen Faber's No. 2, followed, and the same number of scribes—their owners—in contemplative attitudes in different parts of the auditorium, proceeded to the double duty of noting the facts, and meditating upon the exact number of shivering head lires that would be required to send the appropriate thrill through a clamorous public. Happily, however, the people were of a mind not to act sensibly, and after the first flush of excitement had passed, they listened to the voice of the minister, which still kept instructing them from the pulpit, and did pass out without a panic and in good order. Meantime the lady on the pulpit platform maintained an imperturbable calmness, never even rising from her seat, and apparently as serene as a quiet day in June

After the audience had partially passed out, the greater portion collecting in the vestibule and on the pavement in front of the church, it was developed that the cause of the invitation to retire, was a fire in the rafters, under the roof. It seems that the chimneys of the church did not carry the smoke away properly, and to remedy the trouble a galvanized pipe flue was laid from the cornice to the comb of the roof, to carry the smoke up higher where it could not be blown back by the wind. The intelligent mechanic who superintended the job, had laid the pipe flat on the roof, and when it became hot, its heat was communicated through the tar to the rafter underneath, which was as dry as powder. The fire evidently had been smouldering from the evening previous, and when discovered had made but little headway, but could not be reached without a ladder. Such was not at hand. It was first discovered by the sexton as he came from the bell tower after ringing, and attempts were then made to extinguish it, but they were unsuccessful. Chief Engineer Crow was finally summoned, and with a line of hose and a ladder from the Columbia truck, succeeded in a few moments in extinguishing the incipient conflagration.

This, of course, finished the service, although a large part of the audience remained for a while, expecting to be called up again. The disappointment was so universal, and so freely expressed, that it was thought best to hold an afternoon service,—the only anticipated difficulty being in references to the speaker. Mrs. Livermore was consulted upon the matter, and finally consented to make another attempt—information of which was soon pretty generally circulated throughout the city.

The afternoon service was fixed at two o'clock, but it was fully three quarters of an hour after 4 o'clock before the attendants ceased coming, in such numbers, as not to interfere with the exercises. The house, was literally crowded to suffocation almost, seats, aisles, gallery and all, by the throngs, while many came and went away, finding room not to be had.

Mrs. Livermore after the introductory exercises conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Holmes, stepped forward and commenced a discourse which held the audience in the closest attention for about an hour. The basis of her remarks, was the admonition of Paul to his friends in the church to "War a good warfare." In brief her theme was the battle of man with self—the hardest conflict of all the conflicts of life. It would be impossible, however, in a limited space, to give a condensation of the discourse without mirring, that which, whether taken as a piece of literary, composition, or as a sermon in the highest sense of the term, combining instruction, admonition, explanation, illustration and argument, appealed to the city would to the soul, in its struggles, was a perfect production. The writer has had the pleasure of hearing from the same platform, once, the silver tongued Simpson, prince of pulpit orators, in one of his greatest efforts, and it is only a way that the discourse of the eloquent Bostonian suffered none in a comparison.

This service concluded the experiences of the lecturess—preacher in our sister city, and she returned to the city here, to receive a stream of callers during the remainder of the day.

She leaves this morning on her westward way, and certainly carries with her the good wishes of hundreds, to whom her visit here was a source of instruction as well as of pleasure.

FUN IN THE COURT ROOM.

Conscientious Commodore Cochran Desires to "Swear"—And Wants His Brethren to Do Likewise—The Obstacles in the Way of a Reformer, and His Partial Success.

The judiciary and the members of the legal fraternity had their little joke all to themselves in the District Court room Saturday morning. The incentive and excuse for the unwonted hilarity among the gentlemen learned in legal lore, was the application made by Commodore George R. Cochran for a rule upon his legal brethren to compel them to show cause why they should not take the "iron clad swear" presented for county officials by the new Constitution.

Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White were on the bench, and the attendance of limbs of the law, of all sizes, was unprecedentedly large.

The conscientious Commodore who had been moved to take this action, all things being in readiness, proceeded to read his "rolled down" argument, as he styled it, the substance of which was that it was obligatory on the part of lawyers before they could be admitted to the bar, to take their oath to support the Constitution; consequently all the lawyers who were sworn in prior to the first day of January, 1874, and not sworn since, are out of practice and have no right to go before the Court. He contended that under schedule 30th to the new instrument all *State* and *judicial* officers are required to take oath, and he said every attorney who refused to take the oath should be debarred from practicing at the Court. He said that the authorities all agree the admission of a lawyer is a judicial act of the Court. Certainly no attorney would assent to the doctrine that he was simply a cipher at the tool in the hands of the Court, to be put in motion only by the mandates of the Court. He then defined the difference between judicial and ministerial officers and held that lawyers are judicial officers and required to take the oath.

During the reading of his argument the Commodore was frequently interrupted by his brethren, whose facetiousness and the subsequent reply never failed to bring down the house.

After the joculatity had continued for about an hour, the Commodore concluded to withdraw his application, and to ask that he be sworn himself.

The Court was unanimous in the view that it was unnecessary for lawyers to take the "iron clad" oath, as it had reference only to the State and judicial officers, and all attorneys were in no sense such. It was agreed, however, that Mr. Cochran could have the privilege of easing his perturbed conscience, if he so desired, by having his "swear" before an alderman and then filing it away. The Commodore accepted the suggestion, and the attendants at the meeting passed from "gay to grave" by putting in an appearance at the meeting held in respect to the memory of ex-Chief Justice Thompson.

The Best Investment.

The property to be sold at auction on Monday at 2 P. M.,

To the highest bidder,

No. 417 Liberty street,
and 503 Penn street,
Pittsburgh.

A. PENTECOST,
Allegheny.

Hearing Restored.

A great invention, by one who was deaf for 20 years. Send stamp for particulars to John Garmore. Lock box, 95, Madison, Indiana. p&9

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the City Republican Executive Committee on Saturday—The Convention to be Held on Monday Next—Pledges of Candidates.

On Saturday afternoon the City Republican Executive Committee met in the room of the Lincoln Club, on Smithfield street. Mr. R. C. Elliott occupied the chair.

Mr. Fetterman, from the Committee on rooms for holding the Conventions reported that they had procured City Hall for holding the Mayor's, Select Council chamber, in Municipal Hall, for the Controller's, and Common Council chamber, in the same building, for holding the Treasurer's Convention. The report was adopted, and the Conventions will be held in those places.

Mr. Chalmers moved to reconsider the resolution adopted at the last meeting, fixing the time for holding the Convention, for the purpose of substituting Monday, the 9th. Agreed to—and Monday 9th was then fixed as the time for holding the Convention. Mr. Evan Jones suggested that if any gentleman present had anyto say, he should do so through a member of the committee.

RATHER UNEQUAL.

Mr. Martin Schaffer stated that the Twenty-eighth ward polled five hundred votes, while the Twenty seventh ward had but two hundred and fifty votes. In the first there is only one delegate, and in the second they have two delegates. He said they were as loyal to the core in the Twenty-eighth ward as they were in the Twenty-seventh, and he thought that the Twenty-eighth should be entitled to two delegates.

The chair stated that unless there were two election precincts there could only be one delegate.

Mr. Fetterman then called attention to the fact that the law requires the election or appointment of separate assessors for each election precinct. According to the law the assessor of a ward can make the assessment only in the precinct in which he resides. He suggested that the Courts be asked to appoint assessors.

CANDIDATES PLEDGING THEMSELVES.

The Secretary then read the following communications:

MR. W. C. M'CARTHY.

PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1874.

To Robert Elliott, Chairman Republican Executive Committee:

SIR.—I propose to abide by the decision of the coming convention to nominate a candidate for Mayor. Yours respectfully,

WM. C. MCCARTHY.

'SQUIRE BUTLER.

PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1874.

To the President and Members of the Republican City Executive Committee:

GENTLEMEN.—I hereby agree to abide by the decision of the Mayor's Convention, and support the nominee. Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH A. BUTLER.

MR. KIRK'S PLEDGE.

PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1874.

To the Republican City Executive Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—As a candidate for Mayor, I hereby pledge myself to abide by the decision of the Republican Convention to meet on the 9th prox., and in no event to become an independent candidate for the same.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID KIRK.

CONTROLLER SNODGRASS' REPORT.

PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1874.

To the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee.

SIR.—In compliance with the resolution of your committee of January 23, 1874, I hereby pledge myself to abide by the action of the nominating convention, to which I propose to offer myself as a candidate for the office of City Controller. I may add that I hereby feel in honor bound to do so, even if no such pledge were required.

Very respectfully,

R. M. SNODGRASS.

C. DUFF'S LITTLE NOTE.

PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1874.

To the Republican City Executive Committee:

GENTS:—As a candidate for City Controller I pledge myself to abide by the action of the Republican Convention.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. P. DUFF.

TREASURER MAGEE'S LETTER.

PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1874.

R. C. Elliott, Chairman of the Republican City Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR:—You are hereby notified that I am a candidate for nomination for the position of City Treasurer, before the Republican Convention to meet on the 9th prox. I will abide by the decision of the Republican Convention to be held on that date. Respectfully submitte d.

C. L. MAGEE.

The above being all the communications read, Mr. Chalmers wanted to know if all the candidates had pledged themselves, when some said all but Dr. Gross.

Mr. Riddell wanted that gentleman called on to see if he would abide by the decision of the Convention.

Mr. Braun objected, as he said the resolution had been published. As Dr. Gross was in attendance at the Board of Health, he was not present at the meeting.

The Committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

DR. GROSS' COMMUNICATION.

Shortly after adjournment Mr. Elliott received the following letter from Dr. Gross:

PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1874.

R. C. Elliott, Esq., Chairman Republican City Executive Committee:

SIR.—When the resolution of your committee was passed relative to the pledges of candidates, I had not expected that my name would be before the Convention. But having since, in response to a numerously signed call of my fellow-citizens, consented that my name might be used as a candidate for Mayor of Pittsburgh, I, of course, pledge myself to abide by the decision of the Convention, in conformity with the rule adopted by your committee.

Very respectfully,

A. H. GROSS.

ELECTION IN ALLEGHENY.

Arrangements to be Made for Holding the Election—Mayor Callow Requested to Issue a Proclamation—Ward Suggestive Meetings.

On Saturday evening an adjourned meeting of the sub-committee of the Allegheny City Republican Executive Committee, appointed at the meeting of the committee on last Tuesday evening, to take such steps as were necessary to prepare for holding an election on the third Tuesday of this month, for city and ward officers, and to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the Mayor to issue his proclamation for the election, was held in the Common Council chamber, all but two members were present.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Hugh McNeill.

Mr. W. B. Rodgers, the City Solicitor, was then called upon to explain how matters now stood in regard to holding the election next month.

He stated that he thought the election must be held on the third Tuesday of next month, and recommended that all necessary arrangements be made for holding the election at that time. Unless this was done, the city would be without all those city and ward officers, whose terms expired on the first of January, 1875. Under the opinion of the Attorney General the members of Councils and the other city and ward officers elected in December were legally entitled to the offices they now occupy, but the city charter provides that the terms of office of all the members of Common Council, and one-half those of Select, shall expire on the first of next January; therefore, to fill their vacancies, an election must be held this year. A bill is now pending before the Assembly which provides that there shall be no municipal election in 1875 in the cities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh, but that the Councilmen and all other officers elected for one year, and who shall enter on the duties of their offices on January 1st, 1875, shall hold over until April 1st, 1876. Their successors will be elected on the 3d Tuesday of February, 1876. In case the committee decides to apply to the Courts for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the Mayor to issue his proclamation for the election, he recommended that they apply at once to the Supreme Court.

Mr. W. Paul, R., stated that he would like to apply to the Supreme Court, but he couldn't see where the money was to come from to pay the expenses.

Mr. Rodgers stated that if the Mayor did not issue his proclamation, the election could still be held and it would be perfectly legal.

Mr. Paul offered a resolution that the Republican primary election be held on Saturday February 7th, between the hours of three and seven o'clock, for the nomination of Mayor, and all other city and ward officers whose terms of office expire on January 1st, 1875. Adopted.

It was then suggested that there would be some confusion in the nominations, as it was not generally known what offices are to be filled at the coming election.

Mr. Sholes moved that the City Solicitor be requested to prepare a full list of all city offices, and those in each ward, separately, to be filled at the election next month, for publication in the newspapers. Adopted.

A resolution was then adopted requesting the Mayor to issue his proclamation for an election for city and ward officers on the 3d Tuesday of this month.

On motion of Mr. Wm. Heagy, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Hugh McNeill, John A. Myler and W. B. Rodges, was appointed to call on the Mayor, at nine o'clock on Monday morning, and inform him of the action of this committee.

The committee then adjourned.

In accordance with the action of the above committee, the Republican Executive Committee of the following wards have called suggestive meetings, to suggest candidates for the various offices, as follows:

First Ward, on Thursday evening, at the School House, at half-past seven o'clock.

Second Ward, on Thursday evening, at the School House, at half-past seven o'clock.

Third Ward, on Tuesday evening, at the School House, on North avenue.

Fourth Ward, on Tuesday evening, at the School House, on Avery street.

Fifth Ward, on Thursday evening, at the School House.

Sixth Ward, on Thursday evening, at the School House.

Tenth Ward, on Wednesday evening, at B. A. Elliott & Co's. office.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Close upon the track of such artistes as Miss Clara Morris and Maggie Mitchell, comes the thorough gentleman and real actor of the old school, Mr. Couldock, than whom there is no brighter shining light on the dramatic stage. This gentleman, a truly great artist, comes not unknown to our city, but as an old familiar face, to give us a translation of a few masterpieces as we have remembered them of seeing. This evening Mr. Couldock appears in Shakspeare's great tragedy, "King Lear," a character in which he stands unrivalled. Box office open for securing seats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On to-morrow, Thursday and Saturday evening, Dr. Wiljalba Frikell, the eminent European Prestidigitateur, will give one of the most original entertainments ever given in this city.

BREVITIE

Paragraphic Penellings of Passing Events.

····Those interested will find some change in railroad time tables.

····Dudley and Walls were taken over to the Penitentiary on Saturday.

····The coke operators' meeting at Connellsville on Friday did not amount to much.

····The Braunlein murder case will come up in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning.

····A meeting of the Board of School Controllers of Allegheny will be held to-morrow evening at City Hall.

····Mike Bradford for larcenating $32 worth of clothing from P. McCarthan on Wylie avenue, was on Saturday sent to jail for court by Acting Mayor Butler.

····The Sharpsburg Baptist church was re-opened yesterday afternoon. It has been repaired and refurnished throughout, at a cost of $1,500. At the afternoon service $1,300 were raised.

····At the communion of the Fourth avenue Baptist church yesterday, Rev. Dr. Pearson, pastor, gave the hand of fellowship to forty-two new members. Revival services are to be held each night this week.

····The new building of the M. E. Church at Cannonsburg, built by the colored people of that place, was dedicated yesterday. Bishop Waymond preached the sermon. A large delegation from this city assisted at the ceremonies.

····During the week ending Tuesday, January 13, a patent was granted to John W. Smith, of Pittsburgh, for "coupling for steam and air brakes;" also one to Isaac Charles, of Allegheny City, for "burial casket," the applications being filed August 13, 1873.

····Three overcoats and three hats were taken from a house on Pennsylvania avenue on Friday night, and on the same night on Western avenue, two foot-pads attacked a citizen, but he "waltzed" away too nimbly for them, and retained his financial status intact.

····During the month of January there were twenty-one fire alarms. The greatest loss was that at the rolling-mill of Zug & Co., the damage being estimated at $5,000. The only other fire of consequence was a $2,000 loss on a dwelling in Temperanceville, on the South Side, on which there was an insurance of $500.

····The Second avenue commissioners have awarded the grading, curbing and masonry contract of that thoroughfare, from Birmingham bridge to the railroad crossing at Glenwood, to James McKibben, of Hazlewood, as the lowest and best bidder. Mr. J. H. Reno has been appointed engineer in place of N. McDowell, resigned.

····The Printing Committee of City Councils met on Saturday evening. They examined a number of bills for advertising, but it appearing that some of them were for the publication of advertisements that had been inserted by certain papers without authority, and it was deemed best to thoroughly investigate the matter and to lay the bills over for the time being.

····The case of Creutzborg vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., which has been on trial in the Common Pleas Court for several days, will probably be finished to day. The case is similar to that of Hartman vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., and turns upon the liability of all the partners for the act of one who was not duly authorized to negotiate paper for the firm.

····The laborers at the Pennsylvania Transfer Depot, foot of Liberty street, struck against the reduction of from $1.75 to $1.50 per day. They had previously been reduced from $2.00, and they looked upon this action as unjust. There was a notice posted up in the Union Depot yesterday, stating that 50 men were wanted at the transfer depot at $1.50 per day.

····Register Gray published two wills on Saturday. One, that of Christian Schwartz, of McCandless township, leaves all his property to decedent's wife, Christine, and appoints her administratrix of the estate. The other was that of Michael Wilbrich, of Lower St. Clair township, bequeathing all his property to his wife, Anna Bertha, and at her death to go to his two children, Albert and Anna. The widow and Henry F. White are appointed executrix and executor.

····The attention of travelers and business men is invited to the new time table that goes into operation this morning on the Allegheny Valley Road. The following changes of trains should be particularly noted: The Mail and Accommodation, in place of the Mail, will leave at 11:40 A. M., arrives at 5:45 P. M. The Titusville Express leaves at 2:00 P. M. and arrives at 2:40 P. M., instead of the Night Express. The Buffalo Express, until further notice, makes close connection at Red Bank for all points on the Eastern Extension.

····Some time